137680

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,291—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1901.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
* PLASSY	7405	C. F. Preston	6th July
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	13th ,,
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	20th ,,
M.L. PLASSY	7505	C. F. Preston	27th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	3rd Aug.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	10th ,,
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	17th ,,
M.L CALEDONIA	7558	E.H. Gordon	24th ,,
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	31st ,,
M. L. ARABIA	7902	J. L. Parfitt	7th Sep.
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	14th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	21st ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	28th ,,
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Oct.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th June, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
A STEAMER	.....	..	1st October 1901.
,,	.....	...	1st November 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MARIA VALERIE.	P. Berberovich	4,235	in Aug., 1901.
A STEAMER	......	...	in January 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,166	,, 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	......	5,400	25th July, 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 29th June, 1901.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO to England and the Continent.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO to America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO to Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA,
KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office),
Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said,
Cape Town and
Durban, Field Street, S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 5th July, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 9th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on THURSDAY, the 4th July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.
S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 5th July.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 3rd July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SALAZIE	4,235	Girard	1st Aug., 1901.
ERNEST SIMONS	6,707	Vaquier	29th Aug., 1901.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "YARRA," 4,255 tons, Captain Negre, to sail on or about 24th July, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO.	5,000	M. Saporite	15th July, 1901
,, Dco, BALDUINO	5,000	O. Canepa	15th Aug., 1901

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single. Tickets,	Return Tickets 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd ,,	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd ,,	165	--	--	--	--

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th July, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

NEW and LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS.
WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES effected on EUROPEAN and selected NATIVE LIVES.

For Rates and Prospectus apply to

KING KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Secretary.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

THE BEST HOUSE
FOR ALL KINDS OF
SPORTING AND GYMKHANA KIT.
BEST ENGLISH MADE GOODS ONLY.
EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

☞ PLEASE NOTE :—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

170, SHAIK MEMON St., } F. S. MADON & CO., } BOMBAY.

SMOKE ONLY LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

		Rs.	a.
General Kitchener	per 100	4	0
Sarah Bernhardt Gold Tipped	,,	4	0
Queen Olga extra ,, ,,	,,	4	0
Imperial	,,	4	0
Star	,,	3	0
Aromatic	,,	2	12
Extra No. 1 Gold tipped	,,	2	8
Extra	,,	2	12

		Rs.	a
India	per 100	2	8
Extra No. 1	,,	2	4
Extra No, 2 Gold tipped	,,	2	0
Extra No. 2	,,	1	12
Tommy's Gold tipped	,,	1	8
Extra No. 3	,,	1	8
Extra popular	,,	1	0

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.
FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY MAIL.

LIVIERATO & CO.,
75, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ENGLISH HAMS, BACON AND CHEESE.

ALWAYS OBTAINABLE ON CUT.

			Rs.	as.
HAMS.	Home cured pale Cumberland, 8 to 24 lbs. each	per lb.	1	2
,,	Cooked, whole or half ham	,,	2	0
,,	,, cut in Slices	,,	2	8
BACON.	Real Wiltshire, Harris's, Middles' Special Cure; about 28 lbs. each	,,	1	2
,,	Real Wilts. Bellies, 8 to 16 lbs. each (Bacon on cut 1 anna per lb. extra)	,,	1	0
CHEESE.	Stilton, English Prize Dairy, whole,	,,	1	6
,,	,, ,, ,, on cut	,,	1	8
	Gruyere, Real	,,	1	0
	Cheshire, English	,,	1	0
	Cheddar, Pale Loaf	,,	0	14
	Double Gloster	,,	0	14
	American	,,	0	12
	Edams, whole cheese,	,,	0	12

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
CAFE RESTAURANT, PROVISION MERCHANTS,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1868.

PRICE LIST OF CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY THE
DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.

On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.

		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	4	12
EXTRA	,,	3	12
IMPERIAL	,,	2	12
EXTRA FINE GOLD TIPPED	per 50	2	12

SMALL SIZES.

		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	3	12
EXTRA	,,	3	0
IMPERIAL	,,	2	8
FINE	,,	2	4
PRINCESS	,,	1	8

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

V. FUCILE & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION, 1900.
TWO "GRAND PRIZES"
AWARDED TO

HUNTLEY & PALMERS (LIMITED),

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING & LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition, 1878, HUNTLEY & PALMERS received the *ONLY "GRAND PRIZE"* given to the Biscuit Trade, the following being the terms of the Award—
"Unrivalled House, known throughout the world for its enormous production and for the Excellent Quality of its Manufactures."
The Jury of 1900 has again conferred the Highest Possible Award, and the value of the present unprecedented distinction has been enhanced by the following Special Mention—
"This Firm has not ceased to progress, either in the extension of its business or in the excellence of its Manufactures."

PIANOFORTES.

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.
FOR CASH OR ON THE HIRE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE.

COTTAGES OR UPRIGHTS—

	Cash.	Hire-Purchase for One year, per month.	Hire-Purchase for Two years per month.
	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S Standard Indian Sympathetic	780	73 0	38 12
BLUTHNER'S Vertical Upright, Height 4 ft. 3 in	985	92 0	48 12
BLUTHNER'S Overstrung Upright Grand, 7 1-4 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 3 in	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Semi-Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 3 ft, 11 in.	985	92 0	48 12
ERARD'S Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 1 in.	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Upright Grand, 7 Octaves, 4 ft. 6 in.	1,845	172 0	91 0

HORIZONTAL GRANDS (3 legs)—

	Cash.	Hire-Purchase for One year, per month.	Hire-Purchase for Two years per month.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Standard Indian Horizontal Grand, 5 ft.	1,200	109 0	59 4
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Mignon Grand, 6 ft. 5 in	1,800	168 0	89 0
BLUTHNER'S Drawing Room Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,700	158 12	84 0
BLUTHNER'S Aliquot Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,850	172 4	91 8
ERARD'S Baby Grand, 5 ft. 11 in.	2,100	196 0	103 12

EXTRAS.

Zinc-lined Packing Case for Grands	Rs. 30
,, ,, Uprights	,, 25
Revolving Piano Stool	,, 18
Woollen Cover	Rs. 15-0
Set of Insulators	,, 4-8

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

Packed and delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.
IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS PIANOS.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.	WHISKIES.	WINES.
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.	ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.	SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA,
JULES ROBINS O. P.	WATSON'S CLUB.	CHAMPAGNE, HOCK,
COURVOISIERS	GILBEY'S PROVOST.	CLARET, BURGUNDY,
AUSTRALIAN	,, SPEY ROYAL.	LIQUEURS
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.	DAWSON'S PERFECTION.	FROM THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
THOS DUNKIN'S.	UAM VAR.	W & A GILBEY, J. & C. WHITE
	MATHER'S 3 Stars.	HEIDSIECK & Co. E. & F. CANORS LO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD,
&c., &c., &c.	&c. &c. &c.	&c. &c. &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NATIONAL
ASSURANCE COMPANY
OF IRELAND.

ESTABLISHED 1822.

CAPITAL ... ... £ 1,000,000.

FUNDS (over), ... £ 500,000

THE undersigned having been appointed CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES for the Fire Department, for the whole of the Bombay Presidency, are prepared to accept Risks at Current Rates :—

JEHANGIR B. PETIT & Co.,
No. 21-27 Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a MEETING at the GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE on THURSDAY, the 4th July, at 5 P. M., to consider the question of STUDENTS QUARTERS.

Medical Practitioners are requested to attend.

W. K. HATCH, F. R. C. S., Lt.-Col. I. M. S.
Principal,
Grant Medical College.

Bombay, 2nd July, 1901.

NOTICE.

THE COLLECTOR of LAND REVENUE, CUSTOMS, and OPIUM, Bombay, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at his office at the Town Custom House at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY the 10th July, 1901, each of the LICENSES in the Town and Island of Bombay for the retail sale of intoxicating drugs (Ganja, Bhang, Charas, Majum, etc.) as defined in Section 3 (9) of the Bombay Abkari Act V of 1878, as amended by Act V of 1901, for the period of one year commencing from 1st August 1901.

Conditions of sale and the form of license can be seen at the Collector's Office, Town Custom House, Bombay.

E. GRAY,
Collector.

Bombay Collector's Office, Abkari Dept., 26th June, 1901.

WANTED, for the office of the CHIEF-ENGINEER, Indus Right Bank Division, P. W. D. Karachi :—

(a) HEAD CLERK, Permanent Establishment, pay Rs. 160, rising by annual increments of Rs. 16 to Rs. 240. Travelling allowance Rs. 60 while in Districts. Must be experienced in management of a large and busy office, and if not already in the Service must have passed a qualifying test for admission. To join 1st August.

(b) SUPERVISOR, Temporary Establishment, pay Rs. 150, with Travelling allowance Rs. 53 while in the Districts. Must be skilled Draughtsman and Estimator, able to take out strains of ordinary roofs and bridges, and to review Irrigation and Buildings Projects. To join at once on receipt of orders. Travelling allowance will be passed under the rules.

2. Ability to draft and correspond in correct English is indispensable in each case. Candidates who have passed the L. C. E. examination of an Indian University preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials to the CHIEF ENGINEER as above.

GREAT INLAND
COMMISSION AGENCY.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT of "ENGLISH RUBBER TYRES" of the best quality given away at Manufacturer's Prices. A complete set for one carriage at Rs. 90 only. Fresh consignments arriving every fortnight.

Goods of every description from English and other continental Markets, also from America, such as Concert Phonographs, Electric Motor Fans, &c., supplied on commission at cheapest possible rates through our special Agents. To up-country constituents goods from the above as well as Bombay Markets supplied on commission.

Influential agents wanted for up-country. Apply with qualifications.

Further particulars on application.

GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
INLAND COMMISSION AGENTS.
121, Medow Street, Fort, Reuter's Office Buildings,
BOMBAY.

HAIRE'S
ANTI-MALARIAL
FEVER POWDERS.

A Speedy and Permanent cure for Ague, Malarious, Intermittent, and Remittent Fevers.

A Safeguard against Chills, Cold, and Influenza.

Relief in Half an Hour. A powerful Tonic. It has no injurious effect and so IT CAN BE GIVEN EVEN TO AN INFANT.

ANNAS 8
FOR A PACKET OF FOUR POWDERS.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.
GAZDAR BROTHERS,
PICKET ROAD, KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.
☞ SUB-AGENTS WANTED.

Can also be had from

KEMP & Co., Fort; D. C. Oomrigar, Crawford Market; Dinshaw D. Nicholson, Poona and others.

One out of Numerous Certificates :—

At the request of Mr. Haire, I distributed his Fever Powders amongst several Hospital Assistants for trial, and they all reported favourably on their action.

(Sd.) DFF. MULLEN, M.D.,
Lt.-Col. I. M. S.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,
As used by the Champion in all his matches.
Can be had from
John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MAHOMED HOOSEIN KAMBEKAR STREET AND OLD NAGPADA OR MEMON MOHOLLA.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 328 of 1899.

Sulleman Haji Esmail Chotani, a minor by his next friend, Mariambai, widow of Abdul Karim .... Plaintiff.

vs.

1 Bai Mariambai, the widow of Haji Esmail Haji Oosman Chotani ....
2 Bai Fatmabai, of the Mapla caste, another widow of the said Haji Esmail Haji Oosman Chotani ....
3 Fatmabai, daughter of the said Haji Esmail Haji Oosman Chotani and wife of Joosub Sucur ....
4 Hanifabai, daughter of the said Haji Esmail Haji Oosman Chotani, and wife of Mahomed Dada ....
5 Mahomedali .... } Defendants.
6 Hasham Miya and ....
7 Ebrahim, the sons of Haji Esmail Chotani and ....
8 Hoorbai ....
9 Khatizabai ....
10 Yemnabai and ....
11 Halimabai, the daughters of Haji Esmail Chotani, all minors under the age of 18, by their guardian-ad-litem, Mr. F. H. De Britto ....

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction the following properties on the following days and hours, on the premises, under instructions from Mr. N. C. Macleod, the Receiver, appointed in the above suit, in pursuance of the directions for that purpose contained in the Consent Order of the 16th day of May, 1901.

PARTICULARS.

On MONDAY, the 8th July 1901 at 4-30 p.m., on the premises.

FIRSTLY.—All that peace of Fazendari land with message, tenement, dwelling-house or chawl standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahomed Hoosein Kambekar Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and twenty-three square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under B Ward No. 1025, Street Nos. 111 and 125, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east by a public lane, on or towards the west by Mahomed Hoosein Kambekar Street aforesaid, on or towards the north by Pydhownee Road, land on or towards the south by the property of Memon Nathoo Mahomed.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th July, 1901, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, with the message, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Old Nagpada or Memon Moholla, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement forty-five feet in length and forty-two feet in breadth or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward Nos. 2473, 2480, Street Nos. 444, 50, 2-3, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east by the said Memonwada Road, on or towards the west by the sweeper's passage and beyond it by the property of Sulleman Ghanchi, on or towards the north by the property of Chagan Dassa, and on or towards the south partly by the sweeper's passage and partly by the property of Rahimtoola Joosub.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to N. C. Macleod, Esq. Receiver, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1901.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! EROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Polo Sticks and Balls : order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS, Engagement, Signet and Fancy Gem Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chains, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Links, Studs and all sorts of Jewellery always ready in stock. Inscriptions, Crests and Monograms engraved on Presentation Articles in best artistic style.—P. MEHTA and Co., 69 Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

REPEATING WATCHES.—These Watches will report to the ear in the dark what it does to the eye when there is light enough. It will repeat the HOUR as often as interrogated, then the QUARTER then again the MINUTES.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road.

SHROFF BROTHERS' SALE will only continue as long as the Present Stock lasts. Splendid opportunity to buy Useful and Fancy Goods at 27, Hornby Row.

ONLY once a year SHROFF BROTHERS clear their entire Stock in July, hence such Low Prices, which make their sales more popular every year.

EARLY birds pick the worms. So don't delay to visit SHROFF'S SALE as you might pick what you want for a mere trifle.

ELECTRO-PLATING, GILDING and BRONZING. Our specialities since 1882. Small or large orders receive equal careful attention, the best workmanship at lowest charges.—C. JOST and Co., Electro-platers to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Bay Arab horse 14-3. Quiet to ride and drive. Excellent across country. Rs. 450. DIRECTOR of Land Records, Club, Poona.

ASQUITH & LORD, Opposite Clock Tower.—New Suitings Soft Grey Wool Suits, Rs. 35. Thin Texture, Serge Suits, Rs. 35. New Tropical Wool Suits, Rs. 48. New Cashmere and Cheviot Suitings, China Silk Suitings for hot weather wear.

SORRY no clearance sale to advertise, as the demand is so very great for our SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, that in spite of our importation by thousands, we have often to telegraph to the Factory for supply.

MONEY ADVANCED up to Rs. 10,00,000. Native States accommodated.—E. SEYMOUR LYNN, Lower Colaba, Bombay.

WANTED, a REPORTER, for a Leading Anglo-Indian Local Paper, must be an efficient SHORTHAND WRITER and have a fair knowledge of English. Apply by letter, with copies of testimonials, stating Shorthand speed to "R," care of this paper.

DIMITRINO'S CIGARETTES.—Another fresh lot of these High Class EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, to hand per S. S. Caledonia. Price List on application, Sole Agents D. MERWAN, and Co. General Tobacconists, 30, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

VICEREGAL TOUR.—Now ready ALBUMS of HIS EXCELLENCY LORD CURZON'S Second Autumn Tour in India, containing over a hundred Photographs SELECTED and APPROVED by H. E. including receptions, Darbars, visits and return visits, groups, Presentation of addresses, views of places visited and Holy Temples, Gersoppa Waterfalls, &c, &c, too numerous to detail. For particulars and prices please apply to the Manager, RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, Hornby Row, Bombay.

JOHN NIMRODS celebrated "BLOOD POWDERS"—Systematically eradicates Red and Common Mange in Dogs and drives ticks and fleas away. Rs. 2.—HALSE, SONS & Co., Manufacturing Veterinary Chemists, Byculla.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

TO LET.—A ROOMY FLAT, Four Rooms with Bath-rooms, &c. Moderate Rent. In Eldon Road, opposite High Court. Apply "J. J." care of "Bombay Gazette."

ELECTRIC BELLS and TELEPHONES, BATTERIES and ACCESSORIES, Stock in large variety by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE FAMOUS HONEY BRAND BACON, well worth a trial, on cut at Ans. 14 per lb.—VICTORIA HOTEL, PRINCE'S DOCK.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS SUPPLIERS.—Original Firm which supplies first-class English Nurses, high-caste Goanese and Mahomedan Servants. Patronized by leading clubs, Messes, Hotels, the Army and Navy. Forwards Servants' Certificates if required. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SIGNOR NICCOLO LAGATOLLA, L. N. R. C. M., Member of the I. of M. of Great Britain etc., Opera Conductor, Musical Director and Solo Violinist. For Private Tuitions as well as Solo or First Violin, for Concerts at Home, Orchestra Conductorship, etc., 20 Church Gate Street. Pupils received and visited. Schools attended. Candidates Coached for Local Musical Examinations.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 5 per cwt and 25 per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Peon Badges, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WHY spend money in vain for Monsoon BOOTS and SHOES, also grinding setting Razors, Knives, &c. Please try DANNEY & Co., Boot Makers, 20, Medows Street.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

LOANS.—ADVANCES made on approved security of all descriptions. Transactions strictly confidential. Terms moderate. Apply S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., House and Financial Agents, 17 Bank Street, Fort.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestreas, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PHOPHOFER INVIGORATES both mind and body and is a natural remedy for constipation and dyspepsia. It never disagrees with any body ; can be had at ROY and Co. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, and at R. ROSS and Co., Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGRICULTURAL CATTLE.—BULLOCKS in large numbers of best Malwa breed in good condition and fit for immediate work. I can supply 500 in a week. Apply to FRAMROZE K. PATEL, Government Contractor, Mhow, C. I.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay ; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL. A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York. Price Rs. 4-2 per case.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

EK-DAM! RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per bottle, Ans. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF TABLE GLASSWARE, CROCKERY WARE AND PLATEDWARE.

ON FRIDAY, the 5th Inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned, the following :—

An invoice of plain star cut and engraved table glassware.
" of dinner, dessert, tea and coffee services.
" of American, English and Europe made platedware
" of bentwood furniture such as sofas and chairs.

Also sample leather and plush goods, sample porcelainware, carpets timepieces, clocks, binoculars, &c,

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT GIRGAUM OR BREACH CANDY ROAD, AND IN BENHAM HALL LANE, NEAR THE PORTUGUESE CHURCH.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the concerned in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 9th day of December, 1897, the following landed properties, viz :—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 1,126 and seven-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 146, new No. 2,888, old Survey No.—and new Survey No. 3,173 together with the message, tenement, or bungalow standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 174, Street No. 586, all which premises are situate at and on the south side of Girgaum Road or Breach Candy Road without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on the north by Girgaum or Breach Candy Road aforesaid, on the east by Churney Road, on the south by the property of Mahomedally bin Moosmeya Sahib Coor, and on the west by the oart of Balkrishna Arjoon, and were formerly in the occupation of the heirs of the late Maneckji Merwanji Sett deceased, and are now vacant.

Secondly.—All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 277 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 510, new No. 2497 ; old Survey No.—and new Survey No. 7884, together with the messuage or stable standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 322, Street No. 1, and which premises are situate at and on the west side of Benham Hall Lane, without the Fort, in the Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded on the north by the property of Gungaram Devjee, on the east by the said Benham Lane, on the south by the property of Nera Naikin, and on the west by Bhat Lane, and were formerly and are now used as the stable belonging to the said firstly described hereditaments.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

HIGH COURT.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 439 of 1900.

Vithuldass Mancharam Pakvasa and others........ Plaintiffs.

vs.

Furdoonjee Sheriarjee Bhurucha and Another.... Defendants

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the first Mortgagees the abovenamed Plaintiffs and on account and at the risk of the first Defendant the Mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Decree absolute made in the above suit on the 10th day of June, 1901, the following property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land, the Fazendar being the brotherhood of Saint Francis of the Church of S. N. De Esperance, admeasuring 300 square yards, more or less together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 379, and Street No. 17-1?, all which premises are situate at Tank Wadi, Kalbadevi Road, in the Oart Kolbhat, belonging to the said brotherhood in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on the east and south by the vacant land and the building of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, on the west by the house of Govind Teknialla, and on the north formerly by the house of Sujina Naikin and now of Baicaiji Devechun.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Tyabji, Dayabhai & Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TUNDELL AND OLD BENGALPURA STREET.

Suit No. 51 of 1901.

Rabiabibi, widow of Mahomed Ismail Akharmaray, and others........ Plaintiffs.

vs.

Mahomed Miya bin Mahomed Ismail Akharmaray and others .... Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Shaik Mahomed bin Hisamudin Akharmaray, the receiver appointed herein, and by virtue of a consent decree passed in the above suit on the 8th day of February, 1901, and on account and at the risk of Fatmabai, widow of Shaik Hussein bin Abdool Rahim Moongay and Abdul Rahim bin Shaik Hussan Moongay, the mortgagors of the property hereunder described, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction the following landed property THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd inst., at 4 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of Tundell and Old Bengalpura Streets, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 11 3-4 feet in breath and 70 feet in length or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2847, and Street Nos. 72, 74 and 10?, and the said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants, and bounded as follows; that is to say, on the east by the Tundell Street aforesaid, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Jaffer Mahomed Sajan, and on the south by the house of Shaik Abdulla Pouglay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the receiver abovenamed, at their office at 101, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MEDICAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Medical Storekeeper to Government, Bombay Command, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Government Medical Stores, Bellasis Road, Byculla, on FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m.

☞A lot of unserviceable medical stores.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 second-hand strong-built glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram.
1 strong-built victoria in very good order,
1 chest-nut Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay waler, quiet in harness and saddle.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Doongersi Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, made to order by Dewjee Canjee and others, best platedware, rich crokery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first rate pictures and oleographs, two handsome strong bay Arab horses, very quiet, both go in single and double harness, one handsome strong victoria in good order, one handsome rubber-tyred landau (nearly new), a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of J. SANDERS SLATER, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1901.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRIAN FLOUR SUGAR.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Victoria Dock Shed No. 7, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Vulubhdass Goculdass, ex s. s. "Adriatico."

300 bags Austrian flour sugar.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN JAMBULWADY LANE, KALBADEVI ROAD.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Shankerprasad Hariprasad and Girjaprasad Hariprasad, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Mungesh Purshotum and Narayen Mungesh, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 9th May, 1891, the following landed property :—

All that piece of land containing by admeasurement in length 14 sticks and in breadth 2 1-2 sticks or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 479, new No. 2168, old Survey No. 1191, new Survey No. 25, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 354-1775, Street Nos. 18-13 to 19, all which premises are situate on the north side of Jambulwadi Lane, Kalbadevi Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in Bombay, and are bounded on the east by the house of Vithal Bhiku Sajba, on the west by the house of Nowrojee Shapurjee Oomrigar and Kalbadevi Road, on the north by a range or chawl belonging to Dawoodbhai Moosabhai, and on the south by the Jambulwadi Lane.

The said mortgage has been declared binding on all interested in the said premises by a decree of the High Court dated the 10th day of March 1900.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the vendor's solicitors, Messrs. Mansukhlal, Damoder, and Jamsetjee, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED SILK YARN, SATIN, VELVET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the underwriters, the following goods landed damaged ex. s. s. "Po."

D P-777—1245-46—3 cases silk yarn.
D P-778—1258—1 case silk yarn.
H G-41-45—2 cases stripe coloured satin.
75—5125—1 case velvet.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of piece-goods and other sundry goods.

On account of the concerned—
A quantity of piece-goods such as shirtings, jaconets, drill etc.
1 case silk-bordered dhoties.
On account of the concerned—
2 cases taps and dies.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD NEWSPAPERS.

On FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Port Trust Shed at Carnac Bunder, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Abdool Kader Mohomedally the Indentor ex. s. s. "Bucentaur"—

K. P.
4 —100 bales old newspapers.
& Co.
F. J. A.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1901.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNES

ORIGINAL AND
CHLORODYNE

CHLORODYNE.

COUGHS COLDS,
ASTHMA BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*.

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendan Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in
NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY
CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, state. "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of
EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street
London. W. C.

PURE MILK COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

Full Nourishment, partly predigested. Sterilized.

Horlick's Malted Milk

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.

IN POWDER FORM. KEEPS INDEFINITELY.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S
LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character.

Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

POSTAGE STAMPS FOR SALE.

STAMP COLLECTORS are requested to send for approval sheets of the undermentioned States Stamps, old and new issues, to select from :—

Afghanistan, Alwar, British India, Bamra, Bhopal, Bhor, Bundi, Bussahir, Chamba, Charkhari, Cochin, Cashmere, Dhar, Duttia, Faridkot, Gwalior, Holkar, Hyderabad, Jhind, Jhalawar, Kishengurh, Laskella, Nabha, Nepal, Nawanagar, Patiala, Poonch, Sirmoor, Sarut and Travancore, &c.

Apply to
PUNJAB PHILATELIC CO.,
Jullundur City.

HORSE'S FOOD,

Crushed Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned food can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2,
BOMBAY.

GENUINE FIRST CLASS
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES
MAY BE HAD AT THE
HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY.
MANGALORE, P. O. KANKANADY.

Mother Tinctures, Powders and High Dilutions
Schussler's Tissue Remedies,
all at 1 1-2 anna per dram.
Externals, pills and low dilutions
at 1 1-4 anna per dram.
A box of the 30 principal medicines
Rs. 2-12-0.
Manual of Homœopathy, Rs. 3-4-0.
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W Schwabe, As. 8.
Homœopathic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M.D., Rs. 4.

THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI
SPECIFICS
at Annas 4 per tube.
A box of the 33 Specifics, Rs. 7.
A small trial box of the 16 Principal Remedies
Rs. 2-8
Guide for the same, Re. 1.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.
N.B.—All the profits go to upkeep of the Leper Asylum and the Hospital.

What's the matter with your
CYCLE?

BETTER LET OUR EXPERT LOOK IT OVER.
GET NONE BUT GOOD REPAIR WORK—
SUCH AS WE DO.
OUR EXPERT'S TESTIMONIALS.—

The Honourable Mr. Justice H. Batty, Judge, High Court, Bombay :—I am quite astonished by the skill and despatch with which he repairs Cycles.

Captain H. A. Reid, Commandant, No. 3 Field Battery:—He has repaired a Bicycle for me which I thought was too far gone for repairs.

Perhaps you will need a NEW CYCLE for
Rs. 130 CASH.
If you do, come to
C. S. BARTLEY & CO.,
ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION.
CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS, &c.

DOCTOR MENIST'S
SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	18
With Cure	50	24	18
Folders or Pince-Nez...	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilliete" Frame which has gained universal admiration THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

A TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR
GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

GORAKHPUR BANK LD.,
GORAKHPUR,
ACCOUNTS OF WHICH ARE AUDITED BY
Messrs. MEUGENS, KING & SIMSON,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, CALCUTTA.

Last DIVIDEND paid at 9 per cent. The Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120.

Further particulars and detailed Rules for Fixed Deposits and Prudential Deposits, &c., on application to

MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Fransisco, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

Interest allowed in Current Accounts at one per cent. per annum on balances above Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 from 1st July to end of October and at two per cent. per annum from 1st November to end of June.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Papers Gold, Silver, etc.

E. REY,
Acting Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES :—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES :—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.)
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
PRANLAL SAMBHULAL DESAI, Esquire, Chief Agent Guzerat and Kattyawar.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS :—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund..............	„	11,00,000
Uncalled Capital...........	„	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

		Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½	
„ 1 Year	5	„
„ 6 Months	4½	„
„ 3 Months	4	„

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.
LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE :

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1901.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act I of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite Tenders for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 12½ Lakhs.

As a condition to the issue of this Loan the Board reserve and set apart from the Debentures under Section 51A of the Bombay Port Trust Act, Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. One Lakh, for the investment of balances belonging to the Port Trust, and the rate at which the Port Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted Tenders.

For the remaining Debentures to the extent of Rs. 11½ Lakhs, Tenders are invited from the public.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers, offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application,
and the balance ON OR BEFORE THURSDAY, 31st October, 1901. Interest will accrue from the date of payment.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock P.M. (gun fire), on MONDAY, 22nd July, 1901, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.

Bombay, 25th June, 1901.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 413 OF 1899.

MOTILAL NAROTAMDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Agiary Lane, outside the Fort ....Plaintiff.

vs.

SADANAND TRIMBUCK KALE, of Bombay Hindu, residing at Palava Road, Dhobi Talao, outside the Fort ....Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above suit and bearing date, the 4th day of December, 1899, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his office in the Court house, on MONDAY, the 29th day of July, 1901, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and of the defendant in the following properties:—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, on the Palava Road, in the Wadi of Soni Madhav Sheth Shivshanker the Fazendar thereof being Parbhoo Karnand Sadashiv and formerly numbered 113, containing by admeasurement twenty feet in breadth and forty-seven feet in length, and bounded in front by public main road, on the left by the gully belonging to the house offered for sale and next to the gully house of Bai Rukhmabai, widow of Govind Liladhar and on the right side of the house offered for sale is a gully and next to the gully is the house of Bhandari Ganesh Luxman, and at the back of the house offered for sale is the house of the said Rakhmabai.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the Charney Road, containing by admeasurement 98 2-9ths square yards, and bounded on the East by the house of Andhiaroo Cowasji, on the West by the Charney Road, on the North by the stable of Motee Raghunath, and on the South by the Stable of Pestonji Dossabhoy Commissarywala, which said premises are registered in the Collectors rent roll under No. 570, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 43

LOT No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement or stable and premises standing thereon covered with tiles built on chunam walls, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, at Chandanwadi, containing by admeasurement 93 feet and 9 inches in length and 14 feet and 9 inches in breadth or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the Chandanwadi passage, on the West by the Mahomedan Burying place, on the North by the stable of Ratanji Byramji Bisney, and on the South by the vacant ground belonging to Juggonnath Shankersheth, Esquire, and assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 570.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BHAISHANKER and KANGA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 20th day of June, 1901.

A. K. OLIVER.
Commissioner.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL......................£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS......................£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c.	1,282 1-2
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	12 pr. ct.	1,245
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	1,050
Commercial Bank of India.	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	nil	51
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all		£1-10-0
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	dvd 10 pr	330

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad Advantage	70		000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	—	
Anglo-Indian	1,315	—	0	Nil	190
Assur Veerjee Mill, Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been all lotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Nil Nil	nom
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	Nil	
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Nil	170
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	Nil	410
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	,000	—	9
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,009
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 50	1,975
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	435
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	500
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	nil	305
Coorla Mills	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	Nil	585
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Nil	225
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs 20	260
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	175
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	205
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	41
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	450
Hope Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	1,250
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	119
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	480
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	315
Jaffer Ali	600	500	500	Nil	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co	1,500	250	250	dvd 5	122 1-2
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	330
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	3,430	1,000	1,000	Nil	310
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs 65	700
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 25	450
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	—	dvd Rs 82	570
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvd Rs 10	150
Lord Reay Mfg	415	1,000	1,000	Nil	50
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	140
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	[illegible] pr ct.	2,875 75
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 40	1,705
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	Nil	37 1-2
Morarji Gocul dass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 35	1,560
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil	160
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	125
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld).	742	1,	1,000	Nil	525
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Saraswati Mills	1,[illegible]	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	1700
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	85
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	Nil	220
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil	125
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Nil	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	15
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvd Rs 15	153
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	Nil	40
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	,000	Nil	25
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	Nil	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	310
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	[illegible]	all	dvd R-	

RAILWAY COMPANIES

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Divid.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	—	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	—	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	—	8 pr. ct.	635
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	440

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300xd
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	800
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dv Rs 20	160xd
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	65
Breulse Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvd R30	205
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	00	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs 15	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 60	1,240d
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs 20	650
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs 40	425
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs 35	425
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	165
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvd Rs 80	460
Bahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	225
ahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	800	500	500	53	50
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs [illegible]	422½
Mofussil Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs2[illegible]	395
Munnar M.	000	250	all	Nil.	540
New Berar	00	500	500	Nil.	152 1-2
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs 12½	300xd
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20	
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	70	30	0
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	03
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	1060
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	
Surat City Press Co., Ld	97	200	all	1	125
Volkart	...	000	—	Rs 80	1,085

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Three and a-half per cent Reduced	94 13
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	111 1-2
Municipal 4 per cent. Debentures	97
Four per cent. Port Trust Bonds Unguaranteed	99 1-2

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13 Farringdon Road, London, England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 1.

2¾ per cent. Consols ....£ 93 3-4 = plus 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes ....£100½ = plus ⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ......£108 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities....£ 63⅛ = „
Bar Silver in London .... 27 1-4 = „
„ New York .... 59⅝ = „
Exchange on London at Paris. 25·19 = —1½
„ New York ....4·87 5-8 = —⅛
Discount, Bank of England ...3 per cent. unch'gd.
„ Short London Bills...2⅝ „ = „
„ Indian Bank Bills ...3 „ = „
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat 42 = —1s.

July-August Havre, Antwerp Dunkirk nominal. Tone dule.

Arrivals Meissen Idar.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester was firm. Total sales 7,000. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats Nil. Imports 4000 bales. Spot 4 23-32 plus 1-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Liverpool futures—

July.	July-Aug.	October.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·40	4·42	4·45	4·14	4·14
plus 7	plus 9	plus 9	plus 7	plus 7

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	6,000	bales.
„ last year	2,100	„
Exports to Great Britain	2,000	„
„ „ Continent	nil.	„
Mid.-Uplands	8 7-8	plus 1-16
Futures, month of Sept.	7·66	„ 9
Do. Do. Dec.	7·59	„ 8

Arrivals into Bombay of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Sunday, the 30th June 1901:—

Cotton	4,889	bales.
Wheat	7,745	cwts.
Linseed	3,383	„
Rapeseed	3,330	„
Gingellyseed	2,261	„
Poppyseed	3,412	„
Groundnuts	693	„
Castorseed	7,826	„
Rice	742	„
Myrabollams	2,898	„

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, JULY 2.

EXCHANGE.

The market is a shade easier to-day. Bank T. T. at 1s. 3 29-32d. for ready delivery is no longer obtainable. The rate is now quoted for August, and 1s. 3 15-16d. for September forward. There is some enquiry for Bank Demand at 1s. 3 15-16d. for end of July delivery which has been given to a limited extent. Three month's sight credits have been placed at 1s. 4 3-32d. for July. Quotations are unchanged.

Bank T.T.	1s. 3 7-8d.
Do Demand	1s. 3 29-32d.
3 months' sight credits	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do „ Francs	169½
30 days' sight Hongkong	145 1-2
Do. Shanghai	198
Do. Japan	148½

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Rates have remained unchanged the whole day at 94 13-16 for cash and 94 3-4 for account.

FREIGHT.

There is nothing of importance to report in this market to-day. The steamer "Daghestan" has booked London at 15s. and measurement for Antwerp at 16s.. The "Clan Macfarlane" has booked measurement for Liverpool at 16s. and the Anchor Line "Australia" at 15s. 6d. A line is reported to have been done in the Hansa steamer for August at a rate said to be 15s.

SEEDS.

Linseed is quieter, and with less enquiry price has declined to Rs. 9-9 to Rs. 9-9 1-2. Rapeseed is quiet with very little demand. Brown Cawnpore is quoted Rs. 6-3 to 6-4. Poppyseed is steady at Rs. 8-7 white castorseed is firmer at Rs. 34 1-2 to Rs. 34 1-2. Wheat is steady at Rs. 4-11 for White Delhi.

COTTON.

The market is unchanged for both ready and forward deliveries. The enquiry from the continent is almost, if not quite, at a standstill, and the only purchases reported are on account of the local Mills and Japan shippers. The sales are estimated at about 2,000 Bales at previous rates. Rumours are current in the Bazaar that telegrams have been received in Bombay advising a drought in Texas.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	3	24
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	8	2	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	5	29
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	8	1	8
G Mahim and Worlee	0	1	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	10
Total	16	15	101
Total plague deaths to date	96,409	80,566	
Same date last year	10	11	160

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 667 as against 671 during the previous week. Of the total number 65 died of plague, which exceeded the figure of the preceding week by three. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 982, while that of plague was 49.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending June 14th were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	59	49
Karachi	9	10
Districts.		
Surat	27	14
Thana	18	12
Poona (excluding City)	1	1
Kolaba	6	4
Ratnagiri	4	4
Belgaum	266	207
Dharwar	120	101
Kanara	4	1
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	4	2
Kolhapur	68	47
Cutch	37	31
Baroda territory	13	7
Total	642	492
Week ending 14th June	681	521
Total to date	452,430	355,133

Poona (including Cantonment, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Khandeish, Nasik, Satara, Sholapur, Ahmadnagar, Bijapur, Karachi (excluding City) Hyderabad (Sind), Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Dharampur, Sachin, Janjira, Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor and Savanur have been free during the week.

NOTICE.

Poona, 1st Extra Meeting will be held on Saturday —20th July and Saturday 27th July, instead of as previously advertised.

Entries close as follows:—
For First day, Saturday, 20th July.
1st Entry, Tuesday, 9th July.
2nd Entry, Tuesday, 16th July.
For Second day Saturday, 27th July.
1st Entry, Tuesday, 9th July.
2nd Entry, Tuesday, 23rd July.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 1st July, 1901.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 0-27a. 10-54a. Low water, 5-27m., 6-20a.
Third Criminal Sessions.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Sassoon Mechanic's Institute: Lecture by Dr. Pollen on "Prophet, Priest, and King in historical and social aspects." 5-30 p.m.
Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 4-45 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Japan per Hospital ship "Carthage" via Calcutta will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p.m., to-day.

NOTICE TO COMMON JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court to-morrow (Thursday) morning at 11 o'clock.

NOTICE TO SPECIAL JURYMEN—Gentlemen of the special jury summoned for the present Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court, this (Wednesday) morning at 11 o'clock.

PRESENTATION TO A CUSTOMS HOUSE OFFICER.—A social gathering was held at the Custom House on Monday evening when the officers of the Preventive Service presented Mr. W. H. Boylette, on his retirement from his position as acting Deputy Superintendent, after thirty-five and a half years' service, with a gold watch in token of their esteem and goodwill.

ATTACK WITH A KNIFE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Habibboola Idoo, a Mahomedan mill hand, was charged with causing hurt to one Hamidoola Pirmahomed, by stabbing him with a knife on the chin. The evidence showed that the accused and complainant, who were employed in the same mill, had been on hostile terms for some time past. On Monday morning while the complainant was going to his mill, the accused accosted him on the road and struck him with a stick which he had concealed in his sleeves. The complainant grappled with him, when accused drew a knife from his pocket and stabbed him twice on the chin. The complainant raised an alarm and accused was arrested by the police. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to six months' hard labour. Accused was further ordered to be bound over in his own recognizance of Rs. 50 to keep the peace for a period of six months.

THE ACCOUNTANCY INSTITUTION, BOMBAY.—The report of this institution shows that in addition to the successes gained in 1898 by its students who sat at the London Civil Service, University College and London Chamber of Commerce examinations, 25 candidates sat for and passed the London Civil Service and University College Accountancy examinations in 1899, and 14 out of 22 passed the Chamber of Commerce examination. Last year eighteen out of twenty were successful in passing the London Civil Service and University College tests and out of sixteen students who sat for the London Chamber of Commerce examination ten were successful. The Institution prepared and sent in March 1900 a few candidates to England to secure the opinion of Public Examiners in Accountancy subjects at London and Manchester, and to compete, for the first time, as Natives of India, with English candidates, the results of which have given great satisfaction to the Executive of the Institution, and have induced them to form a scheme called the "Progress Scheme," wherein select pupils are admitted for a two years' course, partly in India and the remainder in England. Fee £150, which includes passage to England and back, with board and lodging there. The Institution is enlarging its scope every year, and has introduced typewriting, shorthand, commercial correspondence or the machinery of business and banking. The Institution is in fact meeting with great success.

SUIT ON A PROMISSORY NOTE DISMISSED.

AT the Small Causes Court, Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Patel, Acting Chief Judge, disposed of the case in which Sena Soba and others, a firm of Marwari money-lenders sought to recover from Mahomed Hoosein Haji Sale Mahomed and others, Rs. 1,547-5, being the amount with interest of a promissory note for Rs. 1,351, dated 8th September 1900, passed to them by defendants and Haji Abdul Satar, deceased. Mr. B. H. Wanden, pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs while Mr. G. S. Manker represented the first and second defendants and Mr. K. K. Santoke, the third, fourth and fifth defendants. The last three defendants were sued as heirs and legal representatives of Haji Abdul Satar, deceased. The evidence showed that the plaintiffs had obtained two decrees for Rs. 2,011-15 and Rs. 1,073-3, respectively against the second defendant and his deceased brother and the latter then filed a petition in the Insolvency court praying that they be discharged as insolvents. They inserted the two decrees in their schedule and obtained a notice calling upon the plaintiffs and other creditors to show cause why an interim order should not be granted to them. That notice was to come on for hearing, when one of the plaintiffs put in an affidavit setting forth certain grounds on which their application for an interim order should be refused. The insolvents then obtained a week's adjournment to put in an affidavit in reply to that filed by the plaintiffs. Subsequently it was alleged, an arrangement was arrived at between the parties by which it was agreed that the plaintiffs should be paid Rs. 300 in cash and should have a promissory note for Rs. 1,351 signed by the insolvents and defendant No. 1 as surety and that the plaintiffs were to drop their oppositions. In accordance with that arrangement the present promissory note for Rs. 1,351 dated the 8th September 1900 was passed to the plaintiffs and the latter did not go on with their opposition and returned to them the two above mentioned decrees passed against them.

The defence on behalf of all the defendants was that the consideration for the note sued upon was illegal as it was passed to induce plaintiffs to withdraw their opposition to the application for an interim order made by the second defendant and his deceased brother, Haji Abdul Satar, who had made a petition to the insolvency court.

The plaintiffs' version was that the second defendant and his deceased brother settled the two decrees by payment of Rs. 1,651 in cash, but that two days after they advanced Rs. 1,351 to the first defendant, taking the second defendant and his deceased brother as sureties for him.

The judge, in giving his decision, said that the plaintiffs' story was highly improbable and the Court could not believe that the plaintiffs would lend such a large sum again on the security of the second defendant and his brother, who had only so recently tried to do them out of the sum of Rs. 3 085,—the amount of the two decrees passed against them. With regard to the defence put forth that the consideration for the note was illegal as it was passed in consideration of the plaintiffs consenting to withdraw their opposition to the application, it was argued on behalf of the plaintiffs that in order to make such consideration illegal, it must not only appear that the note was passed to buy off the opposition to an interim order, but also that it must be a fraud upon creditors; while in that matter there was only one other creditor of the insolvents except the plaintiffs; and as the insolvents did not prosecute their petition in insolvency further, no fraud was practised upon him. His Honour said that Judges in reported cases had held that the buying off of an opposition was against the policy of the Insolvency Law and moreover was a fraud upon the creditors. It was enough therefore that by buying off an opposition, the policy of the Insolvency Law was defeated and that was sufficient to render the consideration illegal. The Court dismissed the suit and certified Rs. 85 as costs of the defendant's advocates.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

PROGRAMME FOR WEDNESDAY, 4-45 P.M.
(Weather permitting).

1. Tent-Pegging (Individual).—Knock a ball off a post with butt end of spear, reverse spear, and take peg.

(a) Horses. (b) Ponies.

2. Jaldi Stakes.—Ride to a given point on saddled pony, dismount, take off saddle, and return riding bare-backed, carrying saddle. No syces allowed.

3. Skittle Lloyd Lindsay.—In teams of four. To ride given course, dismount in alternate half sections, each half section knock 2 cocoanuts off posts, back over course to starting post. Shortest time to win. Time taken from last men. Ten seconds added for each horse that fails to negotiate either jump. Points given for dressing.

4. Whistling Coon Stakes—Ladies' Nomination. The Judges will have a list of simple well-known tunes duly numbered and gentlemen will draw a number to see which tune is to be allotted to them. They will then ride a given course to where ladies are standing, dismount and hold horse whilst they whistle their tune to nominatrix who will guess tune and write down the name on a piece of paper and sign it. Gentlemen remount and ride back to starting point carrying paper which must be handed into Judges. First past the post with correct tune to win.

5. Pony Scurry—For Arab and C-B Ponies 14-1 and under. Catch weights.

6. Horse Scurry (Distance Handicap).—For all Horses and English and Australian ponies.

Post Entries for all events except the Horse Scurry, entries for which must reach the undersigned at the Gymkhana, not later than 10 a.m. on Wednesday, and must state class of horse (or height if a pony), name and approximate riding weight (all in) of rider.

T. P. ROBERTS,
W. P. KOE,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

VALENTINO PATERNO, a religious maniac, made his way into the Vatican penetrating as far as the Pope's ante-room, and shouting, "The Pope is dead. I am his successor. Give me the Crown!" The Pope heard the cries, and ordered the arrest of the madman, who was conveyed to an asylum.

THE WEATHER.

Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., have kindly sent the following telegram for publication:—

BROACH, 8-25 A.M. JULY 3.

Rain general over the district. Rainfall 95 cents to-day. There is a change in the weather for the better looks like rain. Seasonable weather. Has every appearance of a continued fall.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 1.

Tuesday: The barometer has fallen slightly in north-west of the Bay, and a shallow depression is crossing the Orissa coast. This morning the barometer has fallen briskly in the Konkan and Bombay Deccan, and conditions are slightly suspicious in the Nort-East Arabian sea, where the pressure is low and winds irregular. Rain has increased in the West Coast and light showers have fallen in the Deccan and Central Provinces. Karwar and Mormugao have received three inches, Mercara, Goa, Ratnagiri, Surat, and Raipur two inches; light rain has fallen in Burma, Assam, Deltaic, Bengal and East Coast. Sibsagar has received one inch. The temperature is below normal in the Deccan, Konkan, and the centre of East Coast; it has risen rapidly in Kashmir, Baluchistan and in North West Punjab. It is still in considerable to very large excess over the greater part of Northern India, especially in North Western Provinces, where the day temperature yesterday was from 10 to 19 degrees above normal. The depression in the Bay is apparently only a feeble one, but will probably cause increased rainfall in Orissa and Bengal as it crosses the coast. It is probable a fresh advance of the monsoon winds is occurring in the East Arabian Sea, and the rainfall may in that case continue increasing on the West Coast.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Obra, Captain Geo. Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon via Tuticorin and Narakil, experienced heavy monsoon on the east side of the Bay of Bengal, moderate monsoon on the west side of the Bay, and mild on the Malabar coast. The same Company's s. s. Oolobaria, Captain W. Grays, which arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Calcutta had strong monsoon in the Bay of Bengal variable winds and rain with North-Westerly swell on the Malabar Coast.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cs.	Colaba. In.	Cs.
Previously registered	34	46	25	79	27	98	26	31
Tuesday, 2nd July	00	00	00	03	00	02	00	02
Total	34	46	25	82	28	00	26	33
Total fall to July 2, 1900	20	50	20	58	20	51	21	43
Total fall to July 2, 1899	20	12	20	47	25	76	22	98

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from midnight to 4 p.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.
(6 a.m. to 6 a.m.)

	In.	Cts.
Tuesday, 2nd July	0	4

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 2ND OF JULY.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·440	NW	3	111·6	74·9	32	...	0·56	—1·54
Sirsa	29·442	NW	L	110·3	82·6	23	...	0·02	—2·12
Delhi	29·437	SSE	2	111·2	87·9	51	...	1·55	—2·45
Agra	29·413	NE	3	110·1	89·9	52	0·03	0·80	—2·22
Cawnpore	29·427	E	6	111·5	89·0	64	...	0·08	—3·93
Allahabad	29·420	ESE	12	111·1	89·2	52	...	0·02	—6·33
Jhansi	29·430	WNW	8	111·8	90·7	49	...	0·17	—5·47
Jacobabad	29·418	Calm.	1	113·2	86·5	48	...	0·00	—0·22
Karachi	29·511	W	13	93·4	80·7	72	...	0·00	—0·65
Jeypore	29·471	WNW	6	106·7	84·1	43	...	0·05	—3·0
Ajmere	29·518	NW	10	101·4	84·5	59	...	1·11	—1·58
Deesa	29·5·7	WSW	14	102·6	82·1	63	...	0·06	—2·77
Ahmedabad	29·550	NW	5	102·8	83·1	62	...	1·57	—6·59
Bhuj	29·546	W	15	97·8	79·9	69	...	0·00	—2·21
Jamnagar	29·559	WSW	18	95·6	79·7	69	...	0·00	—3·89
Dwarka	29·569	WSW	18	89·9	81·3	81	...	0·01	
Rajkot	29·563	WNW	11	101·9	73·5	68	...	1·70	—3·79
Bhownagar Para	29·553	Calm.	7	100·6	82·7	66	...	0·06	—5·53
Veraval	29·572	WSW	10	88·1	86·2	80	...	0·20	—6·56
Neemuch	29·586	WSW	16	101·5	80·0	66	...	0·53	—4·53
Indore	29·561	W	7	95·8	72·6	79	...	1·70	—5·75
Saugor	29·507	W	10	99·4	78·1	66	...	1·60	—6·60
Jubbulpore	29·507	WSW	13	96·5	73·1	73	...	1·59	—5·62
Hoshangabad	29·511	SW	8	100·6	80·2	69	...	2·38	—6·73
Khandwa	29·565	NW	8	95·2	74·1	78	0·24	2·48	—3·09
Raipur	29·509	SW	14	86·8	73·1	83	1·61	6·60	—1·78
Nagpur	29·566	Calm.	6	88·2	78·1	91	0·05	6·03	—3·66
Amraoti	29·585	SW	6	87·6	74·3	84	...	3·56	—4·06
Akola	29·5·0	WNW	13	95·5	75·9	78	...	4·79	—1·23
Surat	29·556	SSW	9	96·2	75·5	98	2·46	2·67	—3·72
Malegaon	29·568	WSW	6	92·9	74·1	78	0·02	6·61	+1·39
Bombay	29·592	ESE	9	83·0	77·3	88	0·02	25·54	+3·87
Poona	29·608	NW	7	87·0	70·9	88	0·30	6·30	+1·20
Ahmednagar	29·609	NNW	1	82·8	69·9	84	0·07	7·97	+2·66
Aurangabad	29·604	WSW	8	86·8	62·2	96	0·92	8·43	...
Sholapur	29·627	WNW	12	81·7	70·6	88	0·23	9·69	+4·21
Ratnagiri	29·510	Calm.	1	81·0	74·9	95	2·01	33·06	—0·93
Belgaum	29·607	WSW	25	72·3	66·3	95	0·15	10·93	+2·72
Goa	29·742	W	19	79·0	74·1	94	2·32	56·37	+30·17
Karwar	...	SW	9	80·2	73·5	87	3·99	75·05	+34·76
Mangalore	29·726	WSW	5	83·8	77·4	82	0·12	38·22	+0·17
Calicut	29·747	SW	9	84·2	75·5	90	0·35	33·68	+1·39
Cochin	29·785	W	...	84·9	77·1	86	0·07	31·84	+1·55
Bangalore	29·728	SW	14	77·7	65·8	8	...	1·88	—1·86
Secunderabad	29·621	W	13	82·6	70·5	88	0·04	7·09	+1·81
Masulipatam	29·627	WNW	13	78·0	75·1	91	0·85	3·96	—1·99
Bellary	29·656	SW	12	91·5	72·7	66	0·07	4·06	+2·08
Cuddapah	29·652	NW	L	93·2	74·3	91	0·36	2·48	—1·85
Madras	29·657	S	7	93·0	74·6	82	0·36	0·74	—1·53
Coimbatore	29·765	W	10	88·4	73·6	75	...	3·66	+2·17
Trichinopoly	29·696	WSW	11	99·1	80·6	60	...	1·59	+0·12
Negapatam	29·680	SW	8	9·2	76·9	67	0·03	0·06	—1·8
Colombo	29·802	WSW	11	86·5	78·0	8	0·01	6·65	—1·4
Aden (22nd)	29·532	Calm.	9	9·8	85·3	68	...	1·34	+1·33

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall—J. J. H. = 0·00 (27·85); G. T. H. 0·03 (25·18); St. G. H = 0·00 (26·89); C P = 0·02 (25·54).

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes have been very irregular, showing a brisk fall at Jhansi, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Amraoti, Akola, Surat, Malegaon, Bombay, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Bangalore, Secunderabad and Bellary, and slight changes elsewhere. The distribution remains unchanged and the baric gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds along the coast from Karwar northwards as far as Bombay are feebly cyclonic. At Allahabad, Delhi and Cawnpore they are easterly or south-easterly, while in other districts they are blowing from south-west and north-west. The force has been strong to a gale at Belgaum and fresh to light elsewhere.

The temperature both maximum and minimum is from 3° to 18° in excess of normal in the North-West Provinces. The maximum is also in large to very large excess of normal in the Punjab, Rajputana and at Deesa, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Neemuch, Indore, Saugore, Jubbulpore, Khandva, Hoshangabad and Surat. The highest temperature in the shade was 113° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore.

Humidity has increased considerably at Cuddapah, Madras, Bellary, Aurangabad, Surat, Nagpur, Cawnpore, Agra and Delhi, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in almost all districts except in the Punjab, Rajputana, at most stations in the North-West Provinces and at Deesa, Ahmedabad and Bhuj, where they are clear.

Heavy rain has fallen at Karwar (3·99"), Goa (2·32") and Surat (2·46") about two inches at Ratnagiri, over an inch at Raipur (1·61") and light to moderate showers at Khandwa, Nagpur, Malegaon, Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagar, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Belgaum, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Secunderabad Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah, Madras, Negapatam and Colombo.

The isobars indicate an area of abnormally low pressure at Belgaum and on and off the West Coast between Bombay and Mangalore and a small disturbance appears to be forming off Goa. The monsoon gradient between Goa and Cochin is about one and a half times steeper than usual and more or less heavy rain is probable, more particularly to the north of Mangalore up to Goa. The sea is rough to very rough at Calicut, Mangalore and Goa, and a gale is blowing at Belgaum. The weather on and off the West Coast is therefore suspicious and likely to become gradually squally and unsettled. The rainfall in Gujarat and several other districts much depends upon the further development of the low pressure area. Local showers are likely in the Madras Presidency, Berar, the Central Provinces, and at the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency. Weather is becoming favourable for rain in the North-West Provinces.

The S. S. "Dwarka" left Seychelles on the 23rd June and to Latitude 4° N., Longtitude 61° E., experienced light south-easterly and easterly winds, smooth sea and slight south-west swell; thence to arrival on the 28th moderate to light south-westerly and westerly winds, a moderate to high sea and swell with lightning to east and occasional heavy rain squalls near coast.

The S. S. "Sultan" left Lamoo on the 20th June and to Latitude 1° N., Longtitude 44° E., experienced fresh to gentle trades and high sea and swell; thence to Latitude 130 N., Longtitude 630 E., strong monsoon, passing clouds and a high sea and swell; thence to arrival at Goa on the 29th fresh westerly wind, overcast sky, a moderate sea and heavy passing showers near coast.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Elax, 2,612 tons, Captain E S Baker, will sail to-day for Genoa, with a general cargo.

THE schooner Fryd, 213 tons, Captain J Larsen, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo.

THE s s Kirkfield, 2,259 tons, Captain T B Watson, will sail to-day for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line s s Crewe Hall, 2,639 tons, Captain T Collin, will sail to-day, for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE City Line s s City of Delhi, 2,825 tons, Captain J R Rae, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and 19 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Commilla, 519 tons, Captain C F Emmeth, will sail to-day for Calcutta, &c, with a general cargo and 4 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd S N Co's s s Melpomene, 1,854 tons, Captain C Matcanich, will sail to-day for Shanghai, with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Oolabaria, 3,420 tons, Captain W Gray arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Calcutta 17th June with a cargo of coal and 71 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Nowshera, 1,961 tons, Captain C Willis, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Cochin, 25th June, via Tellichery, with a general cargo and 4 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Obra, 3,496 tons, Captain Geo Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, 14th June, via Tuticorin and Narakel, with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 514 tons, Captain R J Rickford, which arrived in harbour on Monday evening, from Karachi, 29th June, brought a general cargo and 24 deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Coromandel, 2,783 tons, Captain F W Vibert, will sail to-day, for Shanghai via intermediate ports, with a His Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut F B Barrett, Mr and Mrs Pease, Mr V Vlasopuloy, Mr Abdoola Moledina and Captain G Morris Sutherland.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 1.

The B. I. S. Co's steamer Goorkha left here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, JULY 1.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's steamer Himalaya arrived here yesterday morning.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Miike Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 1st instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 3 15-32.
The Manchester market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	93 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	63⅛
Bar Silver	27¼

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 2.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

a Torpedo Boat No 100	Lt Comdr J C S Hughes, R N	...	...
a Do No 102	Lt Comdr W R G Petre, R N	...	...
a Do No 103	Lt Comdr W P Kee, R N	...	...
Investigator	Comdr T H Heming, R N	...	R I M Surveying Ship
Lawrence	...	...	Indian Marine
Clive	...	...	Indian Marine
Nancowry	...	...	Indian Marine
Mayo	R W Gordon	...	Indian Marine

INDIAN DEFENCE RESERVE.

H M S Abyssinia	...	Turret-ship
Plassey	...	Torpedo G'boat
4 Torpedo Boats	...	...

a Indian Defence Ships.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
1	Oolobaria s	Gray	Calcutta, June 17
2	Nowshera s	Willis	Cochin, June 25
	Obra s	Brown	Rangoon, June 14
	Pemba s	Martyr	Zanzibar, &c

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Chupra s	Cole	Calcutta
	Ismaila s	Kilpatrick	Calcutta
	Dumra s	Tice	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Elax, Baker, for Genoa,
„ Crewe Hall, Collin, for Hull.
„ Coromandel, Vibert, for Shanghai.
„ Commilla, Emmett, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Kirkfield, Watson, for Hamburg.
„ City of Delhi, Rae, for Karachi.
„ Melpomene, Matcovich, for Shanghai.
Schooner Fryd, Larsen, for Mauritius.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Clan Macfarlane, for Genoa, Hamburg, Liverpool, &c.
„ Nowshera, for Zanzibar, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 2.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hispania s—270 cases whisky, Aldridge Salmon and Co.
Asia s—25 cases whisky, H S Smith and Co.
Clan Mackenzie s—5 cases whisky, C Phillimore and Co.
City of Delhi s—25 cases confectionery, A Surufally.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—5 cases gin, Phipson and Co.
Daghestan s—24 cases provision, &c, D Dadabhoy; 24 cases provision, &c, Minoche Kooka and Sons.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rudesheimer s—5 cases eau-de-cologne, J Dossa.
Stolzenfels s—2 hogsheads brandy, D Cowasjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Franz Ferdinand s—19 bales paper, A Akberally; 30 bales paper, N Tyebally and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 2.

FOR LONDON.

Daghestan s—25 cwt mother-of-pearl shells, J Callianjee; 182 cwt aloes fedre, D Balkrishna and Co; 12 cwt peacock feathers and 15 cwt gum, H Alladin and Co; 10 cwt fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 1,005 cwt myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co; 80 cwt gum, Latiff Essa.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macfarlane s—62 bales wool, T Chimondas.

FOR ANTWERP.

Daghestan s—55 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,999 cwt rapeseed, Forbes, Forbes and Co; 4,000 cwt mowraseed, Dharsee Nanjee and Co; 354 bales cotton fly, H E Bode and Sons; 35 bales cotton and 33 bales cotton fly, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR HAMBURG.

Vulcan s—1,375 bales cotton and 1,999 cwt myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 4,000 cwt crushed bones, Ahmed Hajee Cassum and Co; 2 bales carpets, N Futehally and Co.

FOR HULL.

Dido s—4,000 cwt cottonseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 2,000 cottonseed, Canjee Dwarkadas.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Prudentia s—300 cwt myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Coromandel s—25 bales twist, R S Woonwala and Co; 87 chests opium, N J Abraham; 56 chests opium, C Bomanjee and Co; 29 chests opium Talati and Co; 56 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 41 chests opium, K Noordin and Co; 178 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 20 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 1 chest opium, Tata and Co; 74 chests opium, R S N Talati and Co; 5 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Coromandel s—16 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co 31 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 24 chests opium, Talati and Co; 6 chests opium, C Bomonjee and Co; 9 chests opium, Abdoola Allarakhia and Co; 41 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 6 chests opium, A E Motiwalla; 31 chests opium, H A Esmail and Co; 18 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 39 chests opium, M H E Ellias; 6 cwt ivory, Rahimtoola Mohomed; 20 cases goldstone, H C Chokssee; 71 cwt cloves, Yan Shun and Co.

Bombay, 28th June, 1901.

To

JAMES MACDONALD, Esq.,
Sheriff of Bombay.

SIR,—We, the undersigned Inhabitants of Bombay, have the honour to request you to be good enough TO CONVENE at an early date a PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay for the purpose of giving EXPRESSION to the Universal feeling of regret entertained by all classes at the heavy loss sustained in the premature death of the HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE MAHADEV GOVIND RANADE, and to take measures for perpetuating his memory in a suitable manner.

We beg to remain, Sir,
Your Most Obedient Servants.

L. Jenkins.	Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
Badrudin Tyabji.	Pherozeshaw M. Mehta.
E. M. H. Fulton.	Louis P. Russell.
W. H. Crowe.	N. G. Chandavarkar.
R. M. Sayani.	S. M. Moses.
Fazulbhoy Vishram.	Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit.
Bhalchandra Krishna.	H. P. Dimmock.
T. J. Strangman.	J. R. Greaves.
E. Gray.	F. Yorke-Smith.
Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathubhoy.	Gokuldas K. Parekh.
J. Begbie.	W. C. Hughes.
D. J. Tata.	S. Rebsch.
Vasudev Jagonnath Kirtikar.	Daji Abaji Khare.
Oswald V. Muller.	Muljee B. Barbhaya.

D. E. Wacha, and many others.

IN accordance with the above Requisition, I hereby call a PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of Bombay in the TOWN HALL on TUESDAY, the 9th July, 1901, at 4-30 p.m.

JAMES MACDONALD,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 29th June, 1901.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment to
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NEWEST MODELS by Different Makers Can be tested side by side, Ensuring a satisfactory selection.

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Every Instrument warranted for five years.

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HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM For twelve or twenty-four months On all Models of Grands and Uprights or Cottages

WORN PIANOS. Tone and touch restored.

Tuning and Repairing Orders promptly attended to by First-class Tuners.

NEW PIANOS for MONTHLY HIRE. Grands or Uprights at reasonable rates.

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ROYAL INDIAN, JAMES, RALEIGH, PROGRESS, &c.,
CYCLES, MOTOR-CARS, PHONOGRAPHS, ACCESSORIES, RUBBER TYRES, ELECTRICAL FANS, &c., of latest and best Makes.
The Largest Cycle-Factory in India for building, enameling, nickel-plating, repairing, &c.
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CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.
LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.
LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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NOTES.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

POONA.

DEATH.

WADIA—July 2, at Bounty Hall, Poona, Bai Merbai, widow of the late Ardesar Hormarjee Wadia, of Lowjee Castle, Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

SPARLING—June 25, at Glen Oak, Dalhousie, Edwin Sparling, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Punjab (retired), in his 79th year.

KEMP'S LIST.

TREBLE DISTILLED
ENGLISH
EAU DE COLOGNE.
In long blue or amber bottles (8 inches long), on sale at all our establishments at
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KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

During the week ending the 22nd instant there was rain in parts of all the affected districts and Native States of the Deccan and Karnatak and in parts of Surat and Kathiawar. The fall was heavy in two talukas of Surat, one of Sholapur and one of Bijapur, and moderate to light elsewhere. Since the end of the week good falls have been reported from several talukas of Ahmedabad, Kaira, the Panch Mahals, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar and Poona. The prices of the staple food-grains have risen in Ahmedabad, Kaira, the Panch Mahals, Broach, Poona, Khandesh and Dharwar; elsewhere they have fallen or are stationary.

The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week.

	Preceding week.	Week under report.
Workers	272,586	282,060
Dependents	44,155	45,562
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	98,175	103,970

The numbers on relief works, including dependents, have decreased in Poona by 270, in Ahmedadad by 211, and in Khandesh by 123; while in other districts they have increased as follows:—Sholapur, 4,961; Belgaum, 1,829; Bijapur, 1,359; Ahmednagar, 1,045; Satara, 793; Kaira, 723; Panch Mahals, 572; Dharwar, 115; Broach, 75; Nasik, 20.

The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor-houses have increased in all districts except the Panch Mahals and Dharwar, where they have decreased by 73 and 34, respectively. The Palaj Tank in Kaira and the Ahmednagar-Malegaon Road in Ahmednagar were opened as relief works during the week. One poor-house was opened in the Patan Taluka of the Satara District.

The following allotments have been sanctioned:—Rs. 70,000 for gratuitous village relief in Sholapur, Rs. 40,000 for kitchens in Sholapur, Rs. 25,000 for small works in Sholapur, Rs. 10,000 for gratuitous village relief in Khandesh.

Reports of the appearance of locusts have been received from Sholapur, Bijapur, Thana, the Panch Mahals, Mahi Kantha and Palanpur, but no appreciable damage has been caused by them. The orders have been issued as a precautionary measure.

NUMBERS ON RELIEF.

THE number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Revised figures. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total
British Provinces.			
Madras	1624	3128	4752
Bombay and Sindh	315816	98319	414135
Central Provinces	..	1178	1178
Total British Provinces	317440	102625	420065
Native States.			
Rajputana States	...	216	216
Central India States	5320	795	6115
Hyderabad	14837	2793	17630
Baroda	21180	8995	30175
Bombay Native States	41458	6654	48112
Total Native States	82805	19413	102218
Grand Total	400245	122,038	522313

Name of Province.	Present Week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Madras	1426	3115	4541	— 211
Bombay and Sindh	327561	102714	430275	+ 16140
Central Provinces	..	1228	1228	+ 50
Total British Provinces	328987	107057	436044	+ 15979
Native States.				
Rajputana States	..	205	205	— 11
Central India States	1247	61	1308	— 4807
Hyderabad	14965	2894	17859	+ 229
Baroda	20483	9479	29962	— 213
Bombay Native States	39668	6709	46377	— 1735
Total Native States	76363	19343	95711	— 6537
Grand Total	405350	126405	531755	+ 9442

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Portable Pianos		290
Bijou 5 octave Pianos		320
Full Compassed, Solid Cased, Iron Framed Pianos	Rs.	475 to 1,200
Grand Pianos	„	1,000 to 1,650
Square Pianos	„	775 to 950

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1901.

FAMINE AND AFTER.

MR. J. D. REES, C.I.E., has reprinted as a pamphlet the address which he recently delivered in the Westminster Town Hall on "Famine Facts and Fallacies." It is an effective answer to those critics who appear to believe that British administration is directly responsible for the recurrence of famines. The fact is, of course, that we have done more to relieve and prevent distress and even to make large areas independent of seasonal conditions than was ever done by the rulers who preceded us. We have done so much indeed, and have so readily recognised the duty to prevent loss of life by food scarcity that any partial failure is counted against the Administration, without much regard to the measure of success that has been achieved. We have adopted a high standard in this respect and as Mr. Rees observes the greater the difficulty in keeping up to it in all parts of a vast Empire, the more conspicuous becomes even a comparative failure. The Bombay Government have been freely criticised for some of the results which attended their efforts to meet the difficulties of the last famine. But the deplorable experience of Gujerat was a new one for that province, in our day and if there was a comparative failure of the relief administration it was due to causes very similar to those which produced such great losses of life in Madras and Mysore in 1876-77 and in the Central Provinces in 1897-98. During the last famine, the Central Provinces profited by the experience of four years ago, and they were thus a stage in advance of Bombay when they were again stricken. The present conditions in Gujerat threaten another period of severe scarcity in that part of the Presidency, but if that regrettable state of things should unfortunately overtake the Province the administrative failure of the past will assuredly not be repeated. The lessons of the great famine have not been lost upon the Bombay Government and it may be safely expected that they will do all that can be done by early and liberal relief, remissions of revenue and other measures to save the people and enable them to tide over their difficulties. Mr. Rees in his very comprehensive paper has something to say about the incidence of the land revenue and he ably refutes the usual fallacy which connects the pressure of the assessment with the extent or the effects of distress from crop failure.

It was shown by the witnesses before the Famine Commission and it has been admitted by others that in Gujerat, having regard to the fertility of the soil, the assessment is comparatively light. But instead of this having secured the Gujeratis against the ravages of famine they suffered worse than the ryots of the Deccan, who have always a hard struggle for existence. The true explanation as to why the people of Gujerat succumbed so easily was given by Mr. Lely when he said that in a long period of prosperity they had become accustomed to luxury and were unable to withstand hardship. The more the evidence is scrutinized, says Mr. Rees, the less does it confirm the contention that the people are ground down to famine point by taxation. On the contrary it is safe to declare, as he does, that a high assessment generally betokens irrigation, prosperity and more than sufficient means wherewithal to pay, while an over light assessment upon rich lands often means between the Government and the cultivator a middle-man, who takes from the occupant a greater proportion of the produce as rent than he pays to Government as land-tax. It is the latter fact, which to a great extent is responsible for the difficulties of many cultivators in this Presidency. The middleman, as we know him here, is frequently the mortgagee to whom the ryot is indebted for advances not always connected with the cultivation of his holding. It is to protect the poorer tiller of the soil from the evils of heavy indebtedness that the Bombay Government have proposed the amendment of the Land Revenue Code which to a small extent will restrict the alienation of land from the actual cultivators. The discussion that has already arisen on this subject appears only to take cognisance of one aspect of the question and that apparently not the one in which the interests of the ryots are mainly regarded. But while the subject is a debateable one the Government must be given credit for good intentions and also for wisdom in deciding to tread warily in the matter. The new measure is admittedy an experiment and a small one, but we believe it is one that should be made. Critics like Mr. Vaughan Nash clamoured for a comprehensive measure like that of the Punjab, but while the results of the Punjab Act have yet to be seen the Bombay Government are content to note the effects of such a measure as they work out in the restricted tracts which the operation of the forfeiture clauses of the Revenue Code put at their disposal. This is a matter in which only experience can teach, and the experiment can be made quite apart from any action which may be suggested by the report of the Famine Commission or of Mr. Maconochie. Lord Northcote at Mahableshwar observed that the Bill was not to be taken as the last word of the Government on the Revenue question; and we should be surprised if it was. But whatever other measures may be necessary it is undoubted that the relations between the cultivator and the usurer need to be controlled in the interests of the ryot.

JAPAN IN WANT OF MONEY.

APROPOS of the *Times'* article commending Japan as a profitable field for the investment of capital, a Melbourne paper, to hand yesterday, publishes a special contribution on Japanese Finance from the pen of Mr. G. D. Meudell, who has made a special study of the subject. Japan is sadly in need of capital, he says, and apparently it is also in need of financiers. As a result of his study of Japanese financial failure Mr. Meudell moralises thus:—It is pitiable to see an intelligent people like the Japanese degraded by playing at banking the way children play at visiting. They are lowering themselves by making buttons and boot-laces instead of lacquer and cloissonne and trifling with making modern laws and generally copying western people, who are not nearly so happy, so contented, or so peaceful as were the Japanese fifty years ago. The banking moral seems to be that it is cowardly and short sighted not to rigorously write off bad debts, that "interest suspense accounts" should be abolished and that big banking dividends mean internal rottenness. This is very plain speaking, but Mr. Meudell does not merely deal in sweeping generalities. He goes minutely into the subject. He holds that the Chinese War indemnity was recklessly spent by Japan upon public works, labelled productive, without being so. The Japanese nation "got a little above itself" and has been debauched. Private and banking capital, which should have been liquidated, became fixed and as a consequence, both bankers and traders feel the results. Trade is depressed and money in scarce. Twenty banks have failed whilst others saved themeelves by proclaiming a three weeks' moratorium. Writing of the general run on Japanese local Banks Mr. Meudell tells us that like Japanese houses they are made of paper and matchwood. By way of contrast the pawnshops remained strong and solvent. Not one of these establishments closed its doors during the panic and all reported better business. How the panic came about is graphically described in the article before us. The Minister of Finance reported to Parliament that he had no money to carry out certain authorised public works to the extent of £4,700,000, which would therefore have to be postponed. About £2,300,000 was urgently needed, and could not be raised under the ruling financial conditions. Indeed, there was a rumour that the Government proposed to borrow £2,000,000 at ten per cent. for current wants, and it was doubtful whether this could be done, because money being scarce any investor could easily obtain ten per cent. interest. The Minister of Finance told Parliament plainly that further borrowing by Japan for alleged public works meant national ruin. The Minister resigned, and thereby caused a Ministerial crisis. Leaving public finance, the writer discusses the commercial situation and urges that Japan has been over-importing for some years and under-exporting her own products. The banks of Japan, besides over-trading, made the mistake of paying too big dividends, without sufficiently writing off bad debts. Their total capital was twenty-two millions of which twenty millions was lent on the security of land, houses and goods. As a matter of fact some were more like better class pawnshops and the property of individuals. From the want of efficient management no other result could have accrued. But Japanese finance is not irretrievably ruined and whether or not English capitalists are induced to lend the country money to develop its resources and reconstruct the national exchequer, some one will. Unless English capitalists come forward we shall see America go to their aid, as competent authorities do not hesitate to declare that the financing, though speculative, would be highly profitable.

MOTOR CAR RACING.

EXPERIMENTS have proved that the automobile must take its place among the practical means of locomotion, but it is difficult to perceive what advantage is to be gained by driving vehicles along public roads and through populous towns at express train speeds. Fortunately, motor car racing is confined to France, and a few weeks ago a great deal of enthusiasm was displayed over the race from Paris to Bordeaux for the International cup which was won by M. Fournier, a well-known cyclist in France. He drove a heavy carriage, and arrived at Bordeaux half an hour before the second man, his average speed being a small fraction under 40 miles per hour. At daybreak on June 27th 110 automobiles started the journey from Paris to Berlin, and again M. Fournier was successful. The rate of speat which they travelled is not mentioned, but in one cable it was described as terrific, and at Rheims a child was run over and killed. In the first contest the whole route—347 miles—was patrolled by guards as a precaution against accidents, and the motors were compelled to slacken speed while passing through towns, but as the average rate was 40 miles per hour it is justifiable to assume that this rule was a little disregarded. The distance between Paris and Berlin is too great for similar precautions to be adopted, and if the whole of the competitors completed the journey with but one fatality the population en route is to be congratulated. The most extraordinary thing is that the authorities should permit a competition in which vehicles travel at railway speed and without the safeguards which are necessary in regard to railway traffic. The race proved that machines can be constructed to stand wear and tear, and it is probable the time is not far distant when the automobile will be utilised in the ordinary phases of life. A series of experiments have just been successfully concluded in Liverpool regarding its utilisation for drawing one and two horse vanloads of goods. The English Government has offered a prize of £500 for the best design of motor car suitable for transport work, and a vehicle capable of rapid movement and transport will be invaluable in the operation of troops. M. Charles Jeantaud, a French carriage-builder, whose name is associated in France with the infancy and rise of the motor-car, says the future of electric auto-cars depends on improvements in accumulators, and the discovery of a light and lasting accumulator able to propel a carriage a distance of 60 or 70 miles without recharging, and weighing not more than 10 or 15 per cent. of the weight of the carriage, would bring its inventor a fortune of several millions.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

ALTHOUGH there has been rain in the northern districts of Bombay Presidency the situation in Gujerat is still causing great anxiety. Water supplies are very low and the cattle are deteriorating in condition. There is news, however, of general rain in that province, and if continuous, it will greatly hearten the people, who had begun to despair. In the Deccan, particularly in the Nasik district, rain is urgently wanted, but it is satisfactory to note that the rainfall in the Konkan has been sufficient. Preparations for autumn crops and sowings for these are in progress. In Madras there has been good rain, and ploughing and other agricultural operations are in progress generally. Water supplies are low in parts and pasture is getting scarce. Prospects are good in Bengal; sesamum is being harvested, and cotton is being gathered in Orissa, while sugar-cane is doing well. A large area has been visited by flights of locusts but, happily, no very serious damage has been reported. The rain in the North Western Provinces was light and unevenly distributed, and was about the same in the Punjab, where hot weather crops are being harvested. Early wet weather crops are ripening in parts of the Southern Shan States. In the Central Provinces the preparations for the sowing of summer crop are approaching completion. The reports from Assam state that tea is improving; in Mysore paddy and ragi are being sown, and in Berar and Hyderabad prospects are fair.

THE PUNJAB.

THERE appears to be no authority for the current rumour to the effect that Mr. Barnes is to be the next Punjab Lieutenant-Governor, though he would be an admirable selection for this important appointment in the event of Mr. Rivaz being unable to accept it. His unique experience of both frontier and political organisation acquired as Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan and Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, qualifying him in an especial manner for dealing with the innumerable questions arising in connection with the formation of the new frontier province, out of what is now Punjab territory.

COMMANDER W. D. WORCESTER, of the P. & O. s.s. India who has devoted special study to the question of artificially producing rain by the discharge of liquid air at a high altitude, again reached Melbourne on June 10, says the local paper. Since his last visit to this port Commander Worcester has had an opportunity of discussing the theory with the leading scientists of London, and his views met with a very encouraging reception. Lord Kelvin, however, expressed his belief that the effect of the liquid air explosions would not reach laterally beyond the immediate vicinity of the bomb, and that nothing like a sustained downpour could be expected when produced; but Professor Dewar, who entered deeply into the project, advanced the view that greater results could be attained by the use of balloons, from which the liquid air could be sprayed, and he prepared specifications for a portable machine for manufacturing the air. This machine is now in course of construction, though Commander Worcester still holds tenaciously to the value of concussion. The coming trials will be watched with keen interest by scientists.

FIVE priests have been arrested at Croix, near Roubaix, for wearing ecclesiastical garb in the public streets in definance of the mayor's decree. Previous cases of this kind have ended in acquittal.

THIRTY Sicilian brigands have raided the country house of Count Passalacqua, near Marsala, and carried off the nine-year-old son of the Count. The brigands now demand £400 for the ransom of their captive.

THREE natives were arrested at Tunis on a charge of kidnapping little Arab boys for the purpose of human sacrifice. The accused are professional treasure hunters, and they were desirous of securing the favour of the goods in their search for gold by the traditional means of the shedding of human blood.

Two Liverpool girls decided to die together owing, it is said, to a dispute with relatives. One of them, Ethel Billington, aged nineteen, was found on the Mersey shore near New Brighton ferry, suffering from the effects of poison. Upon being restored, she said she had wished to die like her friend Sally, whose dead body was found later when the tide receded.

OWING to his age, seventy-eight, and increasing infirmities, the Bishop of Worcester has decided to resign his see in September next. Dr. Perowne is a Hebrew scholar of no small distinction, the author of a standard commentary on the Psalms, and was one of the revisers of the Jacobean translation of the Old Testament. He is a descendant of a famous Huguenot family.

A MAN of colour, ex-Congressman John R. Lynch, has just been appointed a captain and assistant-paymaster in the army of the United States. During the Spanish-American War, Mr. Lynch was appointed a major and paymaster of volunteers. He is the first negro, with the exception of a few chaplains for service with the negro regiments ever commissioned for staff service in the army of the United States.

THE only mono-rail railway in the British Island is the short and picturesque line between Listowel and Ballybunion, in Kerry. Though Mr. Behr was the originator of that particular scheme, as he is the founder of the system of applying the mono-rail to passenger traffic, the Ballybunion line is popularly known not by his name, but by that of Lartigue, the French Engineer who invented the system in Algiers. It was there used as a remedy for the drifting sand which often covered and rendered useless the ground rails. The Listowel and Ballybunion line has been remarkably free from accidents, but it is not noted for speed, the average being only about twenty-five miles an hour.

IN the little village of St. Paul, near Penzance, there is a monument erected to the memory of Doll or Dolly Pentreath, who attained the age of 102, and was the last woman who spoke the Cornish tongue. This is the inscription: "Here lieth interred Dorothy Pentreath, who died in 1777, said to have been the last person who conversed in the ancient Cornish, the peculiar language of this country from the earliest times till it expired in the eighteenth century in this parish of St. Paul. This stone is erected by the Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte in union with the Rev. John Garnett, Vicar of St. Paul, June, 1860. 'Honour thy father and thy mother that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee. Exod. xx., 12.' "

MR. MITCHELL HENRY, whose famous residence, Kylemore Castle, co. Galway, with a large estate was put up for sale in Dublin without finding a purchaser, represented Galway County in the House of Commons for many years as a Moderate Home Ruler and follower of Mr. Butt. He had some rhetorical sparring matches with Mr. Parnell early in the Irish Leader's career. When, in May, 1878, Mr. Parnell complained of the inaccuracy of Hansard's Reports, Mr. Mitchell Henry created much merriment by advising Mr. Parnell to correct the proofs of his speech. "Lord Beaconsfield had always done so, and the right hon. gentleman the member for Greenwich had spoken in the House of the hard task he had found it to correct Hansard's reports of his speeches. He would suggest that it would be better in the interests both of that House and of posterity, if the hon. member for Meath followed the example of those high authorities, and took more pains with his speeches." Mr. Parnell, however, did not accept the advice; he never corrected the proofs of his speeches in Parliament.

JAMES STEPHENS.

THE FENIAN HEAD CENTRE.

BY ONE WHO KNEW HIM.

THERE recently passed away a man who once filled a space, and a large one, in events that were current in the early sixties. At times, indeed, the movements of the subject of this sketch gave material for the serious consideration of Cabinets and Viceroys and generals of Her late Majesty, Queen Victoria; and his widespread operations and secret conspiracies, although they failed in their main object of establishing an Irish Republic over thirty years ago, have in their aftermath disturbed the peace of this realm down to comparatively recent times.

James Stephens, C.O.I.R. (Chief Organiser of the Irish Republic) was born of humble but respectable parents in the city of Kilkenny, in the year 1824, and was educated as a civil engineer, in which profession he practised in the very early development of the railway system of Ireland. Brought up amongst the people, he quickly imbibed their desire for independence, and we first hear of him in connection with what is known as the "48" movement, of which Smith O'Brien, Mitchell, and Meagher were the best-known leaders. Unlike many of the principal and local chiefs of this movement, young Stephens was neither an orator, a poet, nor a writer. He was an organiser and a man of action in those days, and such he continued to be throughout his eventful career. Whilst Meagher "of the sword" roused the enthusiasm of mighty multitudes with fervid and flowery eloquence, and Mitchell baited the "Castle" Government with articles of Carlylean force and pungency, Stephens laboured at the creation of military clubs and companies. The appeal to force found him in the field with Smith O' Brien and John Black Dillon; and at Killenaule, Tipperary, his pratical turn impelled him to make a barricade to stop the progress of a troop of dragoons. On the approach of the officer in command to demand passage, young Stephens raised his rifle to shoot; but Dillon who had instructions from Smith O' Brien not to begin the fighting just yet, struck down the weapon, and, making a passage through the barricade, led the officer's horse through, and the little force was allowed to pass in safety. The short-lived insurrection soon after (June 29th) got its "coup de grace" at the widow McCormack's farm at Ballingarry, in conflict with a small body of police, who took possession of the farmhouse and resisted the attack of a few hundred men under the leadership of Smith O'Brien. Reinforcements for the beleaguered police appearing on the scene, towards evening the rebels dispersed, and the insurrection collapsed.

In this affair Stephens, who displayed activity and courage, was wounded, and, feigning death, he remained on the ground until the combatants had left the scene, when he made good his escape. He was now an outlaw, and resolved to seek safety in flight to a foreign land: but before leaving he determined, like Robert Emmett before him, to pay a visit to his lady-love. This he did without such tragic results as followed the devotion of the hero of 1803. The duty of the lover fulfilled, he, in company with a poetic barrister named Michael Doheny, started on an eventful journey which is romantically described by the latter in a volume called "The Felon's Track." Over the mountains of Waterford, down the Valley of Blackwater, through the pastes of the mountains of Killarney they marched, resting anywhere, and receiving food and shelter from the peasants of the various districts through which they passed. Whilst in Kerry they formed a plan for the abduction of Lord John Russell, the then Premier, who was visiting Killarney; but the sudden departure of his lordship foiled the daring project. They now proceeded to Cork, from which port Stephens sailed to London as the servant of a lady who was in the secret. Doheny followed soon after, disguised as a cattle drover. From London Stephens crossed to Paris, there to begin the second and more important part of his career.

The renewal of the revolutionary movement did not follow immediately upon the arrival of Stephens in Paris. Joined by Doheny, his fellow-fugitive, and by John O'Mahony, a gentleman farmer, who tried to keep the flag of insurrection flying on the hills of Tipperary after the failure of the attack at Widow McCormack's, but who now was in flight from justice, these three frequently met, and it is stated that they swore to each other to devote themselves to another attempt to win the independence of Ireland by force of arms. Stephens now earned a livelihood by journalism and by teaching English. He made himself proficient in many languages—it is said fifteen: probably an exaggeration—but what is most important, he connected himself intimately with the Continental secret societies. In the midst of their operations, and in company with the daring spirits who were then giving trouble to Louis Napoleon, he acquired that knowledge of men and that tone of character which enabled him in after years to assume an unsurpassed authority over those who like O'Mahony, Luby, and others, were socially and perhaps intellectually his superiors.

Meanwhile, the nucleus of a conspiracy was forming itself both in Ireland and America. It always happens everywhere, in revolutionary efforts that do not succeed, that when the cream of the movement is skimmed off by the execution or banishment or retirement of their originators, they are usually continued by the lesser men who have been left behind, and who affect to believe they could do much better than their creators, whom they generally regard with contempt. So it was in Ireland at this time; and even before Stephens went there, in 1853, a Revolutionary Directory was in existence, which had a considerable following in the South.

There is reason to believe that this year—1853—was the date when Stephens and O'Mahony both decided to begin the great work of organizing the next Irish rebellion; and it was not without the knowledge of the Ministers of Louis Napoleon, as well as of the representatives of the Russian Government in Paris, that the pair set out, the one for Ireland, the other for America. On the way to their respective destinations they interviewed the chiefs of the International Revolution, then safely conducting their business in London; for Stephens, whilst he was quite willing to accept substantial help from Governments inimical to England, was not at all disposed to throw over his friends of the "International." Before the work of organisation was seriously begun Stephens performed a journey of inspection through the country. He himself used to say it was performed on foot and in the face of privation; but some have doubted this, and say he was well cared for. It is probable that there was good or bad fare according to the sympathies of the districts visited. Be that as it may, the result of his observations was a report that the country was ready to receive the doctrine of physical force, and that the time was ripe for the establishment of the Irish Republic.

The plan of organisation adopted was a Continental one adapted to the circumstances of Ireland; was oath-bound, and of a military mould. The unit was the "circle," which was controlled by a "centre," whose military rank was Colonel, and whose title was represented by the letter A. The circle was divided into companies, whose heads were captains, and designated by the letter B. The companies were subdivided into squads, whose heads were known by the letter C. and the rank and file by the letter D. Over these were county centres and provincial centres, and over all was the C.O.I.R., the undisputed and admitted chief, James Stephens. The enrolled body was to be called the I. R. B., or Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood, and its members were sworn "to bear true allegiance to the Irish Republic now virtually established, to implicitly obey their superior officers, and to take up arms in the cause of Ireland at a moment's warning." The oath was administered only by those who had the authority to do so, and the office was usually performed by a "C," or sergeant, without a witness, a small prayer-book being generally carried by men of this rank, so that the work of enrolment might go on at all times and in all places, whether men were at work or play.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CAPE EXPENDITURE.

EMERGENT MEASURES.

LONDON, JULY 1.

In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Chamberlain, replying to a question from Mr. Morley, explained that owing to the impossibility of the Cape Parliament meeting in the present state of the country, the Governor had decided to meet the expenditure by the issue of warrants, subsequently obtaining indemnity from the Parliament for his action, if considered to be illegal. Sir Hely Hutchinson's action is practically a suspension of the constitution.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BOERS IN TRANSKEI.

THE BOER LOSSES.

The Boer Commando under Fouche is seeking remounts and has entered Transkei which hitherto has been tacitly excluded from the operations of both sides because it is native territory.

A despatch from Lord Kitchener says that since the 24th June, 74 Boers have been killed, 60 wounded and 296 made prisoners and surrendered.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JULY 2.

The following is a list of Casualties in South Africa:—

9th June—Died from wounds, Lieutenant G. L. Greenshields, Imperial Yeomanry.

16th—Wounded slightly, Lieutenant S. Selman, 5th Victorians.

20th—Wounded, since dead, Captain H. Spandow. Severely, Lieutenant A. Robertson, both Midland Mounted Rifles. Dangerously, Major P. C. Taylor, R. H. A. Killed: Lieutenant Rastotham, 1st Durham Light Infantry. Wounded severely: Lieutenant T Brackenridge, N. S. Wales Bushmen. Prisoner, Lieutenant Bowen, New England Mounted Rifles.

23rd June—Killed: Lieut. R Bisley, R. F. A. Died of enteric Lieutenant Davenport, 3rd King's Royal Rifles, and Civil-Surgeon D. Graham.

26th—Died from effects of accident: Lieutenant Macnaghten, 3rd King's Royal Rifles.

Captain Finlay, 2nd Bedfords, is progressing favourably.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE TRIAL OF EARL RUSSELL.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The trial of Earl Russell for bigamy will take place in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords, on the 18th instant, under the presidency of the Lord High Steward, the Earl of Pembroke, who by virtue of his office takes priority of all Earls.

BIG STRIKE IN AMERICA.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN AFFECTED.

A strike has begun among the employes of the United States Steel Trust, which will possibly affect two hundred thousand workmen.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall have arrived at Hobart.

THE LIBERAL SPLIT.

MR. ASQUITH AND THE LIBERALS.

Mr. Asquith in his letter accepting the banquet to be given in his honor by his supporters, says, that while prepared to repeat his declarations concerning the war he hopes to dispel the illusion that the Liberals differ seriously on other points.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD ANXIOUS TO RESIGN.

The "Times" says, it is stated that Admiral Lord Charles Beresford is anxious to resign his command in the Mediterranean in order to criticise the naval and military policy of the Government.

SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD.

Sir Claude Macdonald has arrived in London from the Far East.

THE THIBETAN MISSION.

A "Daily News" despatch from Odessa says that the Russian Government has paid extraordinary honours to the Thibetan Mission.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

THE MANCHURIAN AGREEMENT.

The "Daily News" Berlin correspondent learns from St. Petersburg that Russia has a fresh compact with China tantamount to the resurrection of the Manchurian Agreement.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT AT PEKING.

The Chinese have assumed the partial Government of the British section of Peking under the supervision of the British.

EDUCATION IN INDIA.

Archbishop Welldon in a letter to the "Times" urges reform in the Indian Universities by the appointment of a supreme educational authority and the creation at each University of a powerful executive consisting as far as possible of educational experts.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

COMMUNICATION WITH THE COALFIELDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 2.

The first meeting of the Railway Conference took place to-day, the proceedings being chiefly taken up with the formal statements of views of the various interests concerned in connection with the Jherriah Field Railway communication and the congestion on the East Indian Railway. As regards the first named, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Indian mining representatives generally supported the proposals of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway to afford the latter independent access to the Jherriah field. With regard to the congestion on the East Indian Railway the question chiefly discussed was that of the desirability or otherwise of constructing the Burdwan-Howrah Chord branch for which the East Indian Railway are pressing. Mr. Dring's examination on this subject had not concluded when the Conference rose for the day.

RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GANESHKHIND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 2.

Lord and Lady Northcote held a reception at Government House, Ganeshkhind, to night, where a large gathering of Civilians as well as the Military with their families assembled. Besides these several Parsees, Hindus and Brahmin gentlemen and ladies were present. A heavy downpour of rain was experienced in the afternoon, but it did not interfere with anything. The grounds and gardens were illuminated and there were about 400 persons present. The guests began to arrive shortly after gun-fire and were received at the gate by the Native A. D. C. and afterwards they were conducted to Their Excellencies by their respective staffs. After ten the whole assembly gathered to witness the little function of the presentation of medals to two gentlemen. Presentations were given to Revd. R. A. Hume of the American Mission, to whom the Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal was awarded and Major Crimmin, V.C., who had received the additional distinction of Companion of the Indian Empire and Mr. Nardoonjee Tarapoorwala, acting Superintending Engineer, N. D., who was, however, unable to be present to receive his decoration. The two first named gentlemen were duly decorated by His Excellency who made the following little speech:—"It is a particular pleasure to me to-night to be able personally to present to two gentlemen tokens of His Majesty's appreciation of good service rendered to India, which it has been my privilege to hand to them. I much regret that illness has prevented the third gentleman, Mr. Tarapoorwala, from attending. It is a significant fact that these honours are conferred on one born in the British Isles, on Native Indian gentleman and on citizens of the great United States nation with whom we are so closely connected and whose sympathy with India in her recent great troubles has been so splendidly shown. We may hope to take this as augury that Briton, Indian and American will continue in the future, as in the past, to rival each other when the relief of suffering spurs them to generous emulation and I am sure that their efforts will be as cordially appreciated by our successors as they are this evening by ourselves. The guests then began to walk about.

The Governor's band was in attendance.

FEMALE EDUCATION AT POONA.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION SCHOLARSHIPS.

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the National Indian Association, Poona branch, was held yesterday at Ganeshkind to discuss certain matters connected with the encouragement of female education in Poona city. Lady Northcote presided, and amongst those present were: Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. Giles, Mrs. Kennedy, Hon'ble Mr. Aston, Sirdar Dorabjee Pudumjee, Dr. Bhandarker, Mr. Visvesverajee, Rao Bahadurs Bhide and Professor Gokhale and Messrs. Dorabjee Bootee and Putwardhan.

It was decided to give two scholarships of six rupees each per month to girls attending the Poona Female Training College. The request of Miss Manning, the General Secretary, to be allowed to give two scholarships of the same amount to the same school was also sanctioned.

The question of reviving Home education for native married ladies in the city was next discussed. It was resolved that the grant of about Rs. 200 sanctioned in former years to meet the cost of special teachers should be renewed. Rao Bahadur Bhide agreed to place his house at the disposal of the Committee for holding a class.

There was some discussion as to whether the system of holding special home classes would not encourage seclusion which it was the object of the Committee to seek to overcome, but in the end it was determined to continue the experiment.

A vote of thanks to Lady Northcote for presiding closed the meeting

E. I. RAILWAY WORKSHOP HANDS ON STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, JULY 2.

Several hundred workmen employed in the workshop of the East Indian Railway wagon department at Lillooah, some three miles distant from Howrah, struck work on Monday and are still on strike. It would appear that formerly the men were required to be on duty at 7 a.m. from which hour up to 11 they were at work and had an hour's respite for breakfast. Thereafter they continued to work till 3-30 p.m. when they were dismissed for the day. The new rule requires them to be in attendance at 8 a.m. from which hour they are expected to work till 12, when they get an hour's leave, resuming work at 1 p.m., They are now required to be on duty till 4-30 p.m. when they are dismissed for the day. The men object to the new rule because they say that they are unable under it to augment the scanty wages which they received. The new rule will leave them no time to earn any extra money and will be specially destructive to such prospects in the cold season when the days are shorter. The workshop at Lillooah is at present only utilised for finishing, the work of construction being still done at Howrah. There are an equally large number employed in Howrah Workshops to whom the new rule also applies, but who are quite willing to abide by it. The Railway Company, who altered the hours in the belief that they were meeting the wishes of their employees, are considerably surprised at the action of the men and rather than give way to the fancied grievance, they have determined to close their shops at Lillooah. This is how the matter now stands.

ARRIVAL OF CONVALESCENTS FROM CHINA.

The Hospital-ship Gwalior arrived in Calcutta today with convalescents from China.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, JULY 2.—Nurse, Major, Bombay, 13th Bombay Infantry, on duty from Deesa.

Pike, 2nd Lieutenant, Madras, 14th M. I., to appear for a language examination from Raipur.

Parker, Lieutenant, Bombay, 27th Bombay Infantry, on leave from Deolali.

Roberts, 2nd Lieutenant, Bombay, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, on duty from Deolali.

DEPARTURES, JULY 2.—Anthony, Lieutenant, Bombay, I. M. S., on duty to Nasirabad.

Parker, Lieutenant, Bombay, 27th Bombay Infantry on duty to Karachi.

Pike, 2nd Lieutenant, Madras, 14th M. I., on return from language examination to Raipur.

Roberts, 2nd Lieutenant, Bombay, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, on duty to Bhuj.

Montieth, Lieutenant-Colonel, 2nd Bombay Lancers, on leave to Europe.

Elderton, Captain, Bombay, 8th Bombay Infantry, on leave to Europe.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

'VARSITY NOTES.

AT THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE POLO CUP.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

To all intents and purposes the Oxford home cricket season is now over. By the way, the policy of playing six trial matches and only four representative ditto since April 29th has been decried by many. They argue, and perhaps rightly, that the men would gain much more confidence in class fray. However, that really concerns nobody but the captain himself, and is the policy pursued for many years past. The Somersetshire reverse was not exactly exhilarating to the Oxonian supporters albeit too much must not be made of their first innings failure. The wicket was an unco' tricky one, which exactly suited Cranfield and Gill, and these two bowlers got rid of the whole team for 81. Subtract Lionel Palairet's fine score of 73 from the opposition total, moreover, and it will be seen that the "Zummerzet" batsmen fared equally badly. Both teams made a vastly different show at their second venture, and, at last! E. W. Dillon (the Rugby crack) gave a true taste of his quality. He made 143 in brilliant fashion, and almost without a flaw. This assures him his "Blue," for it is an open secret that the authorities have only been too anxious to see him make runs to that end. Up to date, the following are the leading average of the team:—

	No. of inns.	Times not out.	Total runs.	Highest score.	Average.
R E More	8	0	293	133	36·5
J W F Crawfurd	8	0	242	67	30·2
F P Knox	8	0	158	59	*19·6
A Von Ernsthausen	8	0	113	41	18·83
W S Medlicott	6	0	98	27	16·33
H J Wyld	8	0	111	27	13·7

None of the others require especial comment, albeit (of course) Dillon has materially altered the appearance of his figures. The most successful bowlers have been the following:—

	O.	M.	R.	W.	Avge.
R E More	115·1	11	411	17	24·3
Ernsthausen	143·2	2	538	17	31·21

Kelly, Dillon, Munn, and Knox have been "good at need" on occasions, but the attack this season is altogether feeble. A contemporary observes in this connection that the "the bowling is not below the average in recent years," but facts are stubborn things. Has the writer taken the trouble to compare results since 1890, to wit?

Frankly speaking, the constitution of the eleven is very uncertain. What is more, had not Mr. Knox been captain we much doubt if he himself would have found place—after recent events. As it is, Messrs. Knox, Dillon, More, Marsham, Crawfurd, Wyld, Findlay, Ernsthausen, and (perhaps) Kelly, will probably receive their colours. Not a few people think that C. W. Wordsworth—the famous Old Loretto boy—should receive further trial as a bowler. He went up to Oxford with a big reputation, and has been bowling finely in college matches this term. Altogether the chances of victory at Lord's for Oxford are very remote. The team does not include one conspicuously clever batsman, while the bowlers are mediocre, and the fielding much below the average. Of course (freed from academical restraint and the worry of the "schools," &c.) they may come on a good deal between now and the inter 'Varsity fray but it is doubted if they will ever be a "class" team, however, and nothing but a startling reversal of all-round form will ensure them success v. Cambridge. This from the half-time point of view.

It has been freely asserted elsewhere that Oxford and Cambridge will be strongly represented at the next Amateur Athletic Championship meeting at Huddersfield, for instance. There may be one, even a couple of entries from the 'Varsities next month, but even these are doubtful. The fact is, after a long spell of training from October to March, Light and Dark Blue fight shy of further training, unless (as this year) for an University tussle proper. When the championships were held earlier in the year their position was reversed as Varsity men were in rare fettle, whereas other athletes were hardly ever wound up. Who will forget the universal sensation when B. R. Wise (Oxford)—now Attorney-General of New South Wales—beat W. G. George over his favourite distance of a mile? All the same there is now no reason why 'Varsity athletes should not compete at the Championship meeting, especially since the cleansing of the Augean stable by the A. A. A. Yet save Workman (Cambridge) and Bulkeley and May (Oxford), we know of no other current athletes who have any intention of so doing this year.

All Etonians are popularly supposed to be able to swim before they leave; and although many of them in their eagerness to show their proficiency, fall headlong into Cuckoo Weir, it is passing strange that so few Eton names are to be found among those who have reached the first class in any branch of swimming or diving. Year after year the Swimming Games degenerate into little better than a farce; the number of entries dwindles steadily, and the interest excited would do the same had it not already reached its nadir. An effort is to be made this year to direct the attention of those who frequent the bathing places to some of the higher branches of the art. In the first place an exhibition on a large scale is being organised, with the help of an old Etonian, Mr. E. M. S. Pilkington, who stroked the Eight at Henley in 1887, and who has promised to bring about sixty past and present members of a London Working Boys Club (similar to that at the Eton Mission) to give an exposition of various manners of swimming, diving and life-saving, at Cuckoo Weir, on Saturday, June 15. Mr. Pilkington has secured, us, for a fortnight from Monday, June 17, the services of one of the most experienced swimmers and teachers in all England. Mr. Newman, of the Westminster Baths, has undertaken to put his holiday at our disposal, and will give lessons to small classes at our places. In the cricket field Eton and Oriel College played a draw with Upper Club, Hoare scoring for Eton a brilliant 116.

For the game against M.C.C., Hulton won the toss, and took in Leggatt to bat with him. Runs came quickly from the start, both batsmen cutting very nicely. With 70 on the board Leggatt was beaten and bowled by Goodliffe for 39, and Lee, who filled the vacancy, scored most of his runs on the on-side, but was bowled with the score at 118. Kennerly-Rumford was bowled by Goodliffe without scoring (119 for three wickets). Davenport seemed to be getting set, after the interval for lunch, when he hit a long-hop from Goodliffe into mid-on's hands. He had scored 21 by good cricket. Pochin was soon caught and Muggeridge was bowled. Webber then joined Hulton who was batting very carefully and hit two 5's but was then caught at mid-off. Denison (sub.) scored a rather lucky 25 and was then caught at the wicket. Tate made 5, but then both he and Needham were bowled by successive balls from Mellor who was rather lucky in getting four wickets for 31. Goodliffe bowled well getting four for 64. The innings closed for 217, Hulton carrying his bat right through for a carefully compiled 71. Curwen and Branston started on their task at five minutes past four o'clock. With 19 on the board Curwen was caught in the slips off Tate, after making 14. Bence-Pembroke and Branston then became associated, and collared the bowling. Both made some very good strokes, but, with the score at 145, Branston was caught in the deep field for an excellent 62. Norris failed to score, being bowled by Needham, but Forster played well. Bence-Pembroke left with the score at 183—he had played excellently for his 84—and Mellor was bowled without scoring. Garforth knocked up 10, and Forester continued to bat nicely. Garforth was soon caught at point, and then Goodliffe was bowled without scoring, but Bagnall settled the matter by hitting a 4, and Charterhouse won a very interesting match by three wickets. Tate took five wickets for 83, and Needham two for 68.

A. J. Webbe brought a fairly strong side against Winchester school on Wednesday and Thursday. Winning the toss, the visitors batted first on a perfect wicket, and reached 289. A. Page scored 125 by fine free cricket, but was badly missed by Burn at cover when 30, and later on by Wright at extra cover. The school started poorly, Johnston and Sheringham being clean bowled by Ramsay's slows, but Innes hit well for 58 and M'Arthur got his first century, 112, on Thursday. M'Donnell and M'Connel played useful innings of 29 and 64 respectively, and helped to raise the total to just over 300. Webbe's eleven got 180 for seven wickets in their second innings, the match resulting in a fairly even draw. The school bowling was quite good throughout, and had Page been caught early in his innings the match might have been won. Unfortunately play was impossible on the only day we have had a soft wicket. The ground at Eton retains the wet much longer than ours, and the first experience of such wickets after so many fast, hard ones, is usually very dearly bought." The next matches are against I Zingari on Tuesday, and New College on Thursday.

We must draw a somewhat thick veil over the performance of Rossall eleven last Wednesday against Leyland. Little can be said in extenuation of a particularly poor batting performance. Going in first, the side was all out for a paltry total of 43 runs. Tolson alone being able to get into double figures. The only reason we can give for such a feeble show is in the fact that against such a side as Leyland, the team—most of them fresh to match cricket—were nervous, and, after a bad start, were unable to recover. Leyland did not make a good beginning either; both J. Stanning and J. E. Stanning were out with the score at 15; the former to an excellent catch by Hincks in the country, his brother clean bowled by the first ball he received. After their departure, however, matters changed, and thanks to some dropped catches, the third wicket did not fall till 230 had been reached. Both H. Dewhurst and Silcock, although somewhat lucky, hit well, the latter scoring 143 before he was out, while Dewhurst made 93. At the finish six wickets were down for 299 runs. While this match was going on in one part of the ground, our second were playing against a team brought over from Preston by Mr. J. Todd. The visitors batted first and thanks to Todd 30, J. Eccles 34, and G. Dickson 31, the total eventually reached 148. The second started badly, four wickets falling for 7 runs. Then Jubb (29) and Downe (45) put a better complexion on the game, and 53 runs were added. Afterwards Spencer 41 not out, and Ogle 21, enabled us to pass the visitors' total. Some little excitement was caused at the finish, as 15 runs were required to win when the last man went in.

The M. C. C. visited Shrewsbury on Friday and Saturday, their eleven being fairly representative. The visitors batted first and made 196, the chief contributors to this total being E. P. Jobson 41, A. M. Sutthery 37, and Cox 21 not out. The bowling of Shrewsbury was poor. They responded with 104, J. G. Hirch making 18 and R. Hall 17. Cox, the Sussex professional, was mainly responsible for this small total, his analysis reading: 15 overs, 5 maidens, 37 runs, and 8 wickets. The display of the boys was most disheartening, as recently they have shown very good form. In their second venture the M.C.C. made 70 less than in their first innings, and Shrewsbury certainly thought they had a chance of victory. When their first wicket fell for 39, these hopes seemed well founded, but the remaining wickets fell in rapid succession, the whole side being out for 85 runs only. No less than four of the school eleven made ducks. J. D. Craig, the captain, made a capital 44, without giving a chance. Crosfield bowled successfully, taking 6 wickets for 35. The next match is with Derbyshire Friars on Tuesday and Wednesday next.

The final tie for the Champion Cup at Hurlingham on June 15th will probably be a game of the greatest interest. The Old Cantabs are the holders. Last year they were the best team of the year. This season there is not much difference. If in some points the Old Cantabs seem to have an advantage, the Rugby team have the better combination; they have also rather faster ponies. Injustice would be done to the splendid play of Rugby if we so much as hinted that their ponies won, if win they do. The fact remains that Rugby early in the week defeated a strong team of students. True, the Rugby men had to ride hard and play steadily for their victory. On the other hand, the Old Cantabs played with Mr. Mackey's team (Messrs. Rich, Mackey, Marsham, and Scott Robson). Mr. Mackey strengthened his team by mounting Mr. Rich on some of his ponies. No. 1 especially needs good ponies, and Mr. Rich certainly played as he has seldom done before. Good ponies will not turn a bad player into a good one, but if a man has a sure eye and a strong arm they will give him every chance. The high scoring (seven goals all) points to a weak defence on both sides. Mr. Lawrence M'Creery has his days, and Mr. Scott Robson's ponies are handicapped when it comes to a pinch by the weight of their rider. Then, it is probable that the Old Cantabs were anxious not to tire themselves or their ponies. In any case, they ran matters very close. Everyone was relieved when, in the extra period of play, Mr. Buckmaster pounced on the ball, and alone and unimpeded galloped for the goal and put it through. Mr. Mackey deserved to win, but he could not hope to beat Rugby, and the absence of the Old Cantabs would have spoiled the final. Both matches were of interest for in the students' match the two brothers, Nickalls, playing No. 1 and No. 2, made the places (as they should be) interchangeable. Not even the Messrs. Miller could have played together with more unity. The Novices' Cup at Ranelagh is overshadowed by the greater contest at Hurlingham. Nor has any match in the series reached above mediocrity so far. It is only when the weaker teams are weeded out that interesting games are to be expected. With the exception of the two matches noted above the ponies this week have had most of the interest to themselves.

There have been three shows of importance—Hurlingham last Saturday, when the Ranelagh judging was confirmed; Liverpool, on the same day, which showed that in light-weight ponies, at least, that town can hold its own with London. Than Mr. Neilson's, the Leverpool winner in a class of 26 ponies, there has been no better pony seen anywhere this season, if we except some few of our London champions. Then there was the Crystal Palace, where there was a firstrate show of animals likely to make polo ponies—the raw material from which our best players can find ponies to play in the best tournaments.

Provincial polo is now in full swing, the most noteworthy games being the Oxford University Clubs tournament, which secured a good many entries. Warwickshire and Cirencester have each won matches, defeating Cricklewood and The Travellers. The two former clubs are accustomed to play together. Either ought to defeat the Oxford team, which is still young at the game. From Ireland it is said that Sligo suffered defeat last week for the first time in a county match. This was a team noted all over Ireland for hard hitting and good ponies. They must be good players, for no sooner do they collect a useful team of ponies than someone from England buys them. There will certainly be an international match between England and America. If the Americans send us over a typical team of first-class American players, and Mr. Foxhall Keene, who is surely good enough for any game, said lately that there were many as good or better than himself in the States, it will be a most adsorbingly interesting game. It will be not merely a struggle between our English and American teams, but a test of the superiority of the different styles of play. In America there is no off-side, no stick crooking, and less combination; more stress is laid on individual skill and daring. Though, of course the Game played at Hurlingham would be ruled by the Hurlingham code, yet there is still a good deal of difference in style. In any case, the match will create much interest. On the English side three players are marked out by the form they have shown. They will want a No. 1. No one has shown better form in that difficult and not always popular position than Mr. Cecil Nickalls.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Egypt, Captain G. L. Langborne, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next brings the following passengers:—

Armstrong, Mr
Armstrong, Mr J
Brown, Capt W H Mrs and infant
Bedford, Mr H
Betts, Mr
Brown, Mr M
Cotter, Major A F
Ceeds, Mr A M
Crowe, Mr Justice
Cobham, Capt
Dadabhai, Mr and Mrs
Faulkner, Mrs
Iric, Sister
Joseph, Mr H G
Johnstone, Mrs M
Lee, Mr S
Moberly, Mr W R
Morrison, Rev Dr
Mumford, Mr
Moore, Rev H O
McDonnell, Mr A
Molls, Maj E C
Norton, Hon Mr Eardly
Nicoll, Mr A
Norman, Lieut
Potrocochino, Mr
Pullen, Major A F
Reid, Capt E C
Scott, Mr B
Sinclair, Surg-Gen
Stevenson, Mr J
Shaw, Mr
Thornton, Mr B
Tottenham, Mr A R
Wilson, Mr A D
Welch, Mr J J

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

YESTERDAY afternoon a meeting of this authority was held in the offices, Albert Buildings. There were present:—Mr. S. Rebsch (presiding), Col. Olivier, Mr. W. C. Hughes, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Mr. F. C. Rimington, Brigadier-General Riddell, Mr. J. Willcocks, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. E. Gray and Dr. Veigas.

FIRE-PROOF STAIR-CASES.

The Land Committee reported:—We have considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolution No. 36 of the 2nd April 1900, the subject of the provision of fire-proof stair-cases in residential quarters to be built on lands vested in the Board, and we beg to recommend that the following rule which obtains in the Port Trust be adopted by the Board:—In future it should be arranged as a condition to the approval of the plans and specifications that in all residental buildings of more than two stories in height at least one stair-case, if not absolutely fire-proof, of fire-proof character, shall be provided, which may be of iron or steel, stone or of heavy scantlings of suitable hard wood, in which the treads shall not be less than 2 3-4 inches and risers 1 1-2 inches in thickness, respectively, built in solid, with brick masonry or concrete work."

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

The Committee also stated with reference to item 3 of their Report adopted in Trustees' resolution No. 104 of the 7th May 1901 that the Collector of Bombay has written to say that it is absolutely impossible for him to undertake the work of acquisition of land required for the Gowalia Tank Scheme.

AGRIPADA ESTATE.

The Committee further reported;—We have considered, with reference to Trustees' Resolution No. 133 of the 25th instant, Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim & Company's offer of the lease for 99 years of a piece of ground in the angle of Club and Morland Roads on this Estate on which to erect new stables. We do not consider it desirable to permit stables to be erected on the site mentioned, but we recommend that plots Nos. 93 to 105, as shown on Engineer's Plan No. 640 and measuring about 8,844 square yards, should be offered to Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim & Company on lease for 50 years at the uniform annual rent of 2 annas 11 pies the square yard. The lease to be renewable for a further period of 49 years on terms to be determined by the Board on the expiry of the first lease of 50 years.

The whole report was adopted.

THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

The Board proceeded to discuss the draft administration report which was adopted after some modifications.

PROVISION OF RECREATION GROUNDS.

Dr. Viegas in accordance with notice moved that the Board are of opinion that it is most desirable that open spaces for use as recreation grounds should be provided in connection with schemes Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 and that these open spaces should as far as possible be located in crowded parts of the City, and that the Engineer be requested to report as to the sites and dimensions that he would recommend and the probable cost thereof.

The Chairman said they were all agreed as to the desirability of providing open spaces. But they could not at the present stage in regard to schemes 2, 3 and 4 say that they would give up certain spaces for recreation grounds. The time to raise the question was when they were ready to sell their land. For the success of the motion it would be better to bring it forward at the proper time.

Dr. Viegas withdrew the motion on the understanding that it would be brought forward at the suitable time.

TO REPORT PROGRESS.

On the motion of Mr. Rimington it was agreed that with a view to expediting progress, the Chairman should submit a quarterly statement reporting the situation of each of the six Improvement Schemes already sanctioned by the Board, the work accomplished and the aggregate expenditure incurred.

AN ENGLISH TEAM OF CRICKETERS FOR INDIA.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

J. G. GREIG's fine performance for Hampshire the other day will unless I am greatly mistaken turn the thoughts of home cricketers who love to roam about with a touring team in the off season to India as a likely field for good cricket. It is now over ten years since we had a team of English cricketers in India, the last venture of this kind being Lord Hawke's team in 1891, and in view of the number of good players in India at present the visit could be repeated with advantage. Writing from South Africa in 1898, where he was on a visit with a team, Lord Hawke stated that he looked forward to visiting India again where he had had a most enjoyable time in 1891. The time is now ripe for another visit and if Lord Hawke can get together a team of amateurs, he may rely on receiving a warm welcome from cricketers in this country. By next cold weather J. G. Greig, K. O. Goldie, P. R. Creed, E. B. Raikes and other Indian cricketers who are at home at present will have returned, and the time would be a suitable one for the visit of an English team, the composition of which would have to be rather stronger than in 1891. Indian cricket has received so much notice at home of late years that Lord Hawke should have no difficulty in selecting a strong side. In Greig, Goldie, Troup, Jardine, Wigram, Reynolds, Bray, Bosworth-Smith, Wood, Studd, Dawing, Pears, and others too numerous to mention among European players, the English team would meet foemen worthy of their steel, while of the native players, Pavri, Mistri, Billimoria, Mehta, Bulsara, Kharas, Kanga, Jayaram, Badesi Ram, Ali Hasan, Narayen Row, Bhide, and a whole host of others would be able to show the English players to what extent the game has progressed among them, and what their chances would be if a team could be raised for a tour in England. A carefully arranged programme by an English team would give a great fillip to the game in India. The different Presidencies and Northern India could all place strong teams in the field, including several first-class players, and matches might be arranged with them. The Parsees would of course have a match or two and another interesting engagement would be with a combined team of natives selected from the best native players in India. A couple of matches with an All-India team would enhance the interest of the visit, while there would be no difficulty in arranging other suitable matches if necessary. The matches with the Presidencies would be particularly interesting. The Bombay side would include Greig, Jardine, M. D. Wood, Douglas, Raikes, and let us hope K. O. Goldie. Bengal would have the services of Wigram, J. B. Wood, H. Reynolds, E. H. Bray, W. E. Moran, the brothers Marsham, Guise, and E. B. H. Studd. Madras would be represented by C. T. Studd, S. D. Pears, R. H. Dewing, F. H. A. Stephenson, R. L. Kindersley, and A. P. Symonds, while Northern India would have a very strong side with W. Troup, P. R. Creed, S. N. Bosworth-Smith, H. B. Champain, C. E. Champain, E. B. Mathew-Lannowe, E. L. French, K. Wigram, C. T. Allen, and others to select from. Indian cricketers and lovers of the game will join me in hoping that Lord Hawke will be able to see his way to touring India either next November or in 1902 with a team of English amateurs.

R.

POLICE INTERFERENCE WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a thickly populated neighbourhood such as the Apollo Bunder is it right that an open piece of ground opposite a very handsome block of plots should be used as a public lavatory for natives, rendering it impossible for the occupants to look from the verandah without seeing something objectionable? Cannot anything be done to prevent a swarm of uncivilised noisy women with their still less civilised naked progeny, numerous of course, from squatting at the base of the flats referred to and performing all their primitive processes on the above-mentioned plot of ground?—Yours, &c.,

BATTERY STREET.

July 1.

THE "Herald's," Indianapolis correspondent telegraphs that the Federal jury has decided that, though it may be bad taste, it is not a crime to open "jack pot" with spurious coin. The case is that of Mr. Jesse Page, on trial for passing counterfeit money. The evidence showed that Mr. Page and others were playing poker and striving for a "jack pot." Mr. Page opened the "pot" with £2 in silver. The complaining witness won the money which afterwards proved to be counterfeit. The jury found it "bad taste," but not illegal, to open a "pot" with spurious coin.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

CONSTITUTION OF A JURY.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, Dewji Tajoo and Lukhmon Mowjee were placed in the dock, the former being charged with having on the 4th May, committed murder by causing the death of a woman named Sewjeenjee, and the latter with having on the 12th April murdered a man named Juzgeevan Manjee.

Mr. Young, the clerk of the Crown, was proceeding to empanel one jury to try the two prisoners, when Mr. Robertson, counsel for Lukhmon Mowjee, challenged the first European special juror who was called.

Mr. Murzban, the counsel defending Dewjee Tajoo, then applied that each of the accused should be tried by a separate jury, as it might happen that, if only one jury was empanelled, Mr. Robertson might challenge jurors, whom he (Mr. Murzban) desired to have empanelled on his client's behalf.

Mr. Robertson supported the application.

His lordship said he wished to give the accused every facility in their trials. He accordingly directed that they should be tried by separate juries.

A special jury was then called to try the case of Dewji Tajoo, and after several challenges had been made on behalf of the Crown and defence, the ninth and last juror, Mr. C. Marquis was called.

After he had taken his seat, Mr. Murzban claimed the right to challenge him.

The Clerk of the Crown said counsel was too late to do so, as the juror had taken his seat.

Mr. Murzban: I can challenge him at any stage before he is sworn.

The Advocate General: Under section 277, the objection to each juror is to be taken as his name is called aloud and upon his appearance.

Mr. Murzban: There is a case where it has been decided that a challenge can be made at any stage before the juror is sworn. It might happen that I might not have seen the juror.

His lordship: It is not a question of seeing, but calling his name.

Mr. Murzban: I may not know the juror by name and may not have seen him.

His lordship: I am afraid you must accept the juror. What is the ground of your challenge? Have you any special ground?

Mr. Murzban: I do not wish to disclose the reason.

His lordship directed that Mr. Marquis should serve on the jury, and intimated that he would take a note of Mr. Murban's objection.

The jury were then directed to return to the Court at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. On their doing so, and as the trial of the accused in the case in hand was not concluded, the Clerk of the Crown told the jurors to attend the court this (Wednesday) morning.

The Advocate General said as Mr. Murzban had objected to the ninth juror, it would perhaps be the best thing to empannel a fresh jury to try the case to-day (Wednesday).

His lordship agreed, and pointed out that counsel should make their challenges before the jurors entered the box.

All the special jurors were then directed to attend this morning.

The trial of the following case was then continued before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandawarkar and the same special jury.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A LASCAR.

Jeva Dhurma, the tindel of a prow, was charged with having, on the 20th May last, committed murder by causing the death of a lascar named Vera Ghiga. The Hon. Mr. Scott, acting Advocate General with Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Dadysett defended the prisoner. The following gentlemen were empanelled to serve upon the

SPECIAL JURY

Mr. W. H. Brady, foreman.

Mr. Meherji H. Kothare.
T. Sharples.
Meherjibhoy N. Cooper,
P. M. Thesiger.
Harichandra P. Pitale.
H. B. Thorburn.
D. J. Isaacs.
F. M. Flower.

During the day further evidence was adduced by the prosecution to show that on the deceased boarding the accused's vessel, for the purpose of making fast a warping rope, some words passed between the two men. The accused then picked up the tiller and hit the deceased on the head, fracturing his skull. The deceased's body then fell into the harbour and sank, but was recovered the same afternoon.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, the prisoner, in answer to the court, said he did not strike the deceased with the tiller. The latter struck the boy and lashed him (accused) with a rope. Accused thereupon gave the deceased a push, and he fell into the water. Accused tried to rescue him and was in the water for about an hour. No other person went into the water to save the deceased.

Mr. Scott, in summing up the evidence, said the evidence established that the deceased tried to tie on board the accused's prow the rope he had brought with him. Whether the deceased slapped the boy Jogee or not, which was a matter of no importance in the case, it was proved that the accused came up, and with the tiller struck the deceased, whose skull was fractured, and the body rolled over into the water. The defence was a denial of the statements of the witnesses for the prosecution. Even if the defence was grave and sudden provocation, it would be no defence in this case, for the accused as he came up picked up the tiller, a murderous weapon, and struck the deceased who was killed. The offence, therefore, the Advocate General submitted, was that of murder.

Mr. Dadysett, in addressing the jury on behalf of the accused, said the deceased was evidently a trespasser on board the accused's vessel; and the latter was perfectly justified in wishing to get rid of him and to send him out of the prow. He gave deceased a push; and the deceased fell into the water. That was what really occurred. The evidence showed that the cry of the boy Jogee attracted the accused to the scene; and Inspector Walton corroborated that part of the case. The discrepancies in the evidence in the case were not one or two—but a cart-load. Was it not probable, asked the learned counsel, that when pushed by the accused, the deceased fell into the tony that was by the prow and sustained the injury to his skull? The intention of the accused, counsel said, was not to kill the deceased, but to do him a little injury to compel him to unfasten the rope which he had tied to the accused's prow.

His lordship, in summing up the case, said he did not intend to detain the jury for long with the facts of the case, but still the facts deserved their close attention, for they had to ascertain them from the evidence of the prosecution and to say how much of that evidence they believed. As it was entirely the province of the jury to find a verdict, they had to ask themselves on the evidence whether the accused had committed the offence of murder. If they came to the conclusion that the charge of murder had been proved, then there was an end to the case. But if, on the other hand, they did not think the facts justified that verdict they would have to see if the facts proved any other offence. If they only believed a portion of the evidence it would be open to them to bring in a verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, of causing grievous hurt or, hurts. His lordship then dealt with the law as applicable to the several offences, and after reviewing the main points of the evidence, reminded the jury that they should give the benefit of any doubt in their minds to the accused.

The jury after a ten minutes' consultation unanimousy found the accused guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said he considered the jury had rightly found the prisoner guilty. He had no doubt that the accused had caused the death of Vira in a fit of passion, and that in effect it had been done under some provocation, but that did not justify the prisoner in inflicting upon the deceased severe bodily injury calculated to cause death. He took a lenient view of the case and sentenced the accused to five years, rigorous imprisonment.

The Sessions were then adjourned till 11 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

COMMON GAMING HOUSE.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon Mr. T. J. Strangman, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Noormahomed Ahmedshah alias Noorgool was charged by Inspector Power with keeping or using a house at Bhendy Bazaar as a common gaming house. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute, while Mr. De Souza, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence in the case having been recorded, Mr. De Souza on behalf of his client said that the evidence against the accused was mainly of accomplices, which was uncorroborated by any independent testimony and as such could not be believed.

Mr. Nicholson in addressing the Court on behalf of the prosecution said that the charge had been clearly proved against the accused, who was present on the premises, when the police raided them and who kept his manager therein. The accused was the lessee of the place and as such was responsible for the acts of his manager.

Mr. De Souza pleaded guilty on behalf of his client, but in mitigation of his offence said that he was a young man without any worldly experience and that it was unfortunate for him that he should have bought the billiard table and used it for other purposes than what was originally intended. His marriage took place about the same time the police raided the place and he was obliged to be absent for a week on that account.

Questioned by the Court, the accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced by the magistrate to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

Mr. Nicholson said that he would not press for the confi-cation of the billiard table, but would ask the Court to make an order that one-fourth of the fine in this case as well as in the other cases already decided should be made over to the Commissioner of Police, to be awarded to the real informant.

The Magistrate said that he would make the order after referring to the records in other cases.

JAMES STEPHENS.

(Concluded from page 4.)

A most important part of the plan of organisation was probably of Continental origin, and that was the seduction of soldiers from their allegiance, and for this purpose circles were established in the regiments then stationed in Ireland. Young men specially selected for the duty were ordered to join the Army and there carry on this propaganda, with the result that at one period—probably in 1863-4—more than half the total force of military in Ireland were sworn members of the I.R.B. The writer knows of an incident, which was never made public, where two troops of cavalry, on a false notice that a rising was to take place on a certain night, went to their stables, took their horses and arms, and (their English comrades with them) rode to the trysting-place, but finding no revolutionary bands to fraternise with, rode back to barracks, re-stabled their horses, went to bed—and never heard any more about the matter, except that they were removed out of the way of doing any mischief in the future.

The American branch of the organisation was to furnish money and officers.

Notwithstanding the failure of Daniel O'Connell to win "Repeal," and the utter collapse of the Young Irelanders in the "'48" movement, there were several circumstances favourable to the spread of a military movement in Ireland at the time we write of. The French Government were angry with England for giving shelter to the revolutionaries of the Second Empire, and in France Ireland always had hope that she would help her some day and somehow; besides which, the Emperor posed for awhile as the champion of oppressed nationalities. An Irish brigade had been raised for the service of the Pope, and had smelt powder at Castelfidardo, where they had distinguished themselves. A few years later, in the great War of Secession in the United States, Irishmen on both sides had been fighting with great dash, and Irish commanders were leading armies on the one side to victory, on the other to glory. The martial spirit created by these events helped the organisers of the I.R.B. to extend their circles throughout the land. In furtherance of the military side of the movement, drilling by night and on Sundays, under the pretext of football playing, was vigorously carried on, schools of military engineering and tactics were established, and young men were sent to join the Foreign Legion in France, in order to learn the military art and return to teach and command their fellow-countrymen. Of these latter, there is one now in the House of Commons, an old and respected member thereof; and another in the United States, in such influential position as that he can make or mar the fortunes of any constitutional agitation that may seek aid in America.

To the execution of this extensive programme Stephens devoted himself with his characteristic energy. He soon found himself at the head of a numerous brotherhood, which he ruled with the hand of an autocrat. He was the Chief Organiser, the Captain—and he brooked no questioning of his authority. This selfassertion, while it aroused animosities in his immediate surrounding amongst the Directory, whom he bent to his will, recommended him to the rank and file, who were further fascinated by the glamour of the man, who moved about in many disguises, and, under many aliases, was running countless dangers.

If we may judge by what some of his colleagues wrote of their chief in after years, their feeling towards the C. O. I. R. were of the usually bitter kind. One close friend and lieutenant of his, Mr. D. D. Mulcahy, wrote of "Mr. James Stephens, a gentleman who when he was a patriot was not remarkable for candour, or indeed for courage, and who scarcely ever told a whole truth in his whole life, certainly never if half a truth answered his purpose . . . a "Leader" (!) who was always ready to sacrifice his best men and did sacrifice them to cover his own bungles and blunders." And the Head Centre of the Fenian Brotherhood of America, his fellow-rebel of '48 and fellow-fugitive in Paris and co-founder of the new movement, wrote of him in 1864, "Was he a man of influence? No; all his influence was derived from his being the authorised representative of the Irish Revolutionists in America . . . without this he could not have organised one company, even in his native city." Further he continues, "Again I asked myself, are Kenyon Martin, Smyth, the O'Donohue to be blamed for not joining a man (Stephens) who would convert them into blind tools of his will?" All this and much more, shows that the C.O.I.R. was not on a bed of roses. The men about him were in their own estimation his superiors in status and in the education which a university gives; and resented the affectation of command and authority which undoubtedly distinguished Stephens—a state of things which contributed not a little to the utter failure of the conspiracy, which, with other material for the structure and conduct of the movement might have at all events postponed the evil day of disaster which was bound to come sooner or later.

In the meantime the Fenian Brotherhood of America had become a big, openmouthed movement in a country favourable to the holding of meetings and the passing of resolutions. As we have seen, it had not forwarded much money to the home organisation. In time, too, it developed the faults of the Irish character as shown in its political combinations, and with the freedom of discussion common in America, the members began to quarrel with each other, and even to find fault with Stephens himself. A party of action had grown up at both sides of the Atlantic, who began to clamour for a "blow to be struck"; and, under pressure of this exigent clique, Stephens arranged that, if England went to war in 1864 with Denmark, he would take the field, and in any case, war or not, he would, as he said himself, "either fight or dissolve the brotherhood in 1865." Accordingly, a fair was held in Chicago, the takings at which, amounting to 60,000 dollars, were sent to Ireland; pikes were manufactured in small quantities and sold for 2*s.* 6*d.* a pike-head; officers were imported from America, and the Congress of the Fenian Brotherhood in the United States resolved to hold their next meeting in their native land.

The day was fixed for the rising—*i.e.*, the anniversary of Robert Emmett's *emeute* in 1803—but in all these preparations one potent factor was omitted from calculation by the "conspirators,'" namely, the British Government and its resources. By "resources" I mean its legal and non-legal powers, its ability to suspend the *Habeas Corpus* Act, its power of arrest. The "Castle" was fully informed of all their doings by Pierce Nagle, an employe in the *Irish People* office; and the finding by a telegraph boy of documents lost by Stephen Joseph Meary, an envoy from America—which indicated active co-operation between the two great branches of the movement—impelled the Government to act. Accordingly on November 11th 1865, Inspector Hughes rapped at the back door of Mr. James Herbert (Stephens), Fairfield House, Sandymount, a suburb of Dublin. "Who is there? Is that Corrigan?" was demanded. "Police," was the answer. "I can't let you in: I'm naked," said the voice inside. "We'll burst the door," replied Hughes. Stephens dashed to the front of the house, but seeing it was surrounded, returned to the back, unfastened the bolt, and flew upstairs in his nightshirt, quickly followed by Hughes and another inspector, Dawson by name. Suspecting resistance from such easy admittance, they dashed into the bedroom after their object, and found inside also Mrs. Stephens and her sister. Dawson, who knew the personality of the C.O.I.R., advanced, saying, "How are you, Stephens?" "Who the devil are you?" replied the Chief. "I am Dawson," said the inspector. "Dawson be d—d!" ejaculated Stephens.

In a few moments the leaders of the great movement that was to overthrow the powerful British Government in Ireland were safely behind the bolts and bars of Dublin Castle. Fairfield House had been provisioned as if for a siege. The sleepers in other rooms (Kickham, Brophy and Duffy) had Colt's revolvers under their pillows, and £2,000 in gold and drafts were found in their possession. The lists of American officers and other documents were discovered, which were used as damning evidence in the trials of most of the men, who were convicted in 1865-67-68. The investigation which followed the arrests lasted several days; and in reply to the usual magisterial question, "had they any observations to make in reply?" Stephens rose, dramatically folded his arms and said: "yes; take it down! I have employed no lawyer, because in making a defence I should be recognising British Law in Ireland. I now deliberately and conscientiously repudiate the existence of that law in Ireland, I defy and despise the punishments it can inflict upon me." He was then removed to Richmond Prison, where occurred the event which had a more startling effect on the English people than anything else that happened in connection with Fenianism. Meetings, drillings resolutions were all regarded as mere breath but when locks and chains and bars and high towering walls failed to keep England's declared enemy in secure bonds, it was entirely another matter. Stephens had written that he would get himself arrested after a certain time, in order to show how easily he could escape from prison. He was now to prove his word true. Great precautions had been taken for the safe keeping of the prisoners. Stephens, Kickham, and Brophy were placed in the top storey of the central part of the prison, and the staff was reinforced by twenty-five of the Metropolitan Police. A boy was placed in the next cell to Stephens who was promised his liberty and £20 on condition that he would pull a wire to sound a gong in case he heard any unusual noise during the night; he was allowed to sleep by day, so that he might the better keep awake at night. This was in addition to the usual passage of a warder every quarter-hour to "peg the clock." The prisoners were not allowed to hold conversation with any of the warders, and Stephens declined to have an interview with his wife "within the walls of a prison." In the meantime the friends outside were not idle, and in concert with two of the prison officials, named Breslin and Byrne—one a warder, the other a night watchman—the impression of two keys was taken upon wax. The warders would have the other necessary keys in their possession when upon night duty,—Breslin those for the interior, Byrne those for the exterior doors. By a system of signs Stephens was made aware that everything was ready, and even O'Donovan Rossa was told in a whisper by one of the warders that "the little man would be out to-morrow night." Stephens asked the prison authorities to give him his black suit of clothes, which they did: a precaution on his part not to go abroad in the same dress in which he was arrested. In this black suit he remains in his cell the night of November 24th, and awaits events. The warders are paraded; they hand over their pass keys; they are dismissed. Breslin and Byrne remain. The first paces his corridors and pegs his clocks; the second goes his rounds between the outer walls and the prison itself. A storm roars outside, and almost lifts the prison roof from its bearings. One o'clock solemnly sounds, and stealthy footsteps move along the corridor; the manufactured key moves in the wards of the lock, and Breslin and Byrne both stand within the prison cell in the presence of their Chief. Not a moment is to be lost. All three—each armed with a revolver—move once more through the corridors and into the space between the outer wall and the building. A selected place is reached, and, as arranged, a few pebbles are thrown over the wall. The muffled figures of Colonel Kelly, Captain McAfferty, Flood, Kirwan, and John Devoy keep close in the shadow, as if sheltering from the rain and wind, but one only replies to the signal from inside by throwing back a sod of grass. Instantly two tables are fetched from an adjacent room; they are placed against the wall; a rope is thrown over, and being seized and held outside, Stephens ascends by it to the top of the wall, and, while Breslin and Byrne hang on to the other end the erstwhile prisoner descends into the arms of his friends. The boy in the next cell was silent, and gave as his excuse that he was afraid those who could open Stephens' cell could also open his, and would, he feared, kill him. And so was effected an escape which sent a tremor through the United Kingdom, and has never been forgotten by those who were then old enough to be impressed by current events.

Stephens' subsequent career may be shortly told. He went first to the house of one of the Society who was a safe, retiring man (whose son now, by the way wields the "baton" over London's largest orchestra), and, after four months of hiding, he went to America trying in vain to heal up the dissensions of the rent and sundered Fenian Brotherhood. His appearance at this time was described as that of a man about 5 feet 7 1-2 inches, broad-shouldered, and stoutly built. His eyes were small, slightly sore, occasionally indulging in a furtive glance. General Cluseret, of the French Army, who had engaged to take supreme command in the rising of 1867, and who subsequently commanded the Communists' Army in Paris, says of him: "Little, furtive, blinking eyes the expression of which continually escaped one, were the dominant features of Stephens' physiognomy. He was an organiser to the finger-ends, and in this respect he was undoubtedly a man of superior merit; but he was vain, despotic, and overbearing beyond any man I ever saw."

Having failed to restore unity to the ranks of American Fenians, he on October 28th, 1866, held a monster meeting at Jones' Wood, New York, where he rashly promised to be "fighting on Irish soil before the 1st January" following. But, as he showed no signs of setting out on his journey, there was a meeting of officers held in New York on December 20th, Stephens being present. High words arose, and he was denounced as a traitor. Captain McAfferty drew his revolver to shoot him, but Colonel Kelly intervening saved the Chief, who was the next evening formally deposed as a "rogue, an impostor, and a traitor."

The C.O.I.R. never recovered from his fall. He retired to his old familiar Paris, where he once more eked out a poor existence by teaching and journalism. With the subsequent rising he had nothing to do. The dynamite conspiracy and policy he condemned. He believed in a fair fight in the old honourable fashion. He never replied to his assailants, but depended on time to vindicate his motives and actions. He bore his misfortunes with resignation, and kept to his old faith in physical force, while showing toleration for other methods. Under a misapprehension he was expelled from France in 1885, at the instance of the British Government, for complicity in dynamite proceedings; but the mistake being recognised, he was soon after allowed to return to Ireland, where his friends organised a national subscription on his behalf, and this being generously responded to, a comfortable annuity was provided, so that he was enabled to live down his old age without want, and surrounded by kindly family connections, to depart in peace from a life of trouble and a world of storm.—"Pall Mall Magazine."

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.)

MARGIN MONEY IN COTTON TRANSACTIONS.

DAMJEE KESSOWJEE VS. NEMCHAND SEJPAL AND OTHERS.

Mr. Young, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee and Motilal, appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendants. The plaintiffs are cotton brokers and had dealings with the defendants, from whom they now claimed moneys for commission, interest, and brokerage. In October 1900, the defendants requested the plaintiffs to purchase on their account 1,100 bales of cotton for forward delivery in March last. Defendants agreed to supply margin money. Plaintiffs purchased the 1,100 bales, and defendants supplied the margin money from time to time, but did not do so till the end. On the 18th March 1901, plaintiffs wrote to the defendants for more margin money, but as it was not paid, the cotton was sold on the defendants' account with the result that there was a deficiency of Rs. 11,212-6-8. The claim was proved, and his Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for the amount claimed, with interest and costs. The defendants' account books attached by and in possession of, the Sheriff, were ordered to be impounded in court.

A BABU JEWELLER.

SORABJEE HORMUSJEE KHAN VS. BABU SOSHI BHOOSAN AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown, and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. D. M. Colah for the second defendant. The first defendant, who appeared in person, admitted the claim, saying there was a theft in his shop, which he reported to the Police Commissioner, who made enquiries in the matter. Defendant lost his own goods and the goods of other persons. He had a share worth Rs. 250 in a house, which he was willing to give up to the plaintiff. After some discussion, his lordship ordered the suit to be transferred to the long causes list.

A MORTGAGE BOND.

WAMANRAO SHAMRAO VS. SITTABAI AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Gazdar, instructed by Messrs. Shamrao and Menocher, appeared for the plaintiff, who claimed money on a mortgage bond executed by the defendants. The bond was executed on the 10th August 1898 for Rs. 1,200 to the late Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, a solicitor of the High Court, who died on the 26th January 1900, and the probate was granted to the plaintiff and others. The claim was proved; and his lordship gave a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,200, with interest and costs. A receiver was ordered to be appointed for the present.

DECREE AGAINST AN INSOLVENT.

THE BOMBAY COMPANY LIMITED, VS. GOVINDLAL SHRIKRISHNADAS.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Bahadurjee, for the defendant admitted the claim, but asked for protection for his client's person, as he had been adjudged insolvent. His lordship gave a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 11,490-12-4, with interest and cost. All other rights of the plaintiffs reserved.

TRANSACTIONS IN COTTON AND WHEAT.

HIRALAL CHANDERBHAN VS. GOVIND NARAYEN JEYCHAND.

Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, appeared for the plaintiffs, who sued the defendant in respect of transactions in cotton, wheat, and rapeseed. The claim was proved, and his lordship gave a decree for plainiffs for Rs. 7,797-2-9, with interest and costs.

The story of a pathetic tragedy comes from Buckhurst Hill, Epping Forest. A few weeks ago, Mr. Sidney Bates, a well-known local musician and cricketer, died after a brief illness. His sweetheart, Miss Edith Smith, of Beaconsfield House, Queen's-road, who was a clerk at the Post Office, was inconsolable. She would weep for hours at a time for her lost lover. One morning she bought a revolver at the Army and Navy Stores, went home and shot herself through the heart.

The results of the Australian census, which were taken at the same time as the Home census, are full of interest. Thus, according to the provisional figures, Sydney, the capital of New South Wales, which is a free trading Colony, has grown in population in the decade 1891-1901 from 386,859 to 488,968, whereas Melbourne, the capital of Victoria, a Protection Colony, has in population scarcely appreciably increased from 490,896 to 493,956. For the first time these cities show an excess of female over male population. Thus in Melbourne the women have increased from 243,936 in 1891 to 250,599 in 1901, while the men have declined from 247,960 to 243,357 and in Sydney, while the male population has increased from 197,227 to 242,810, the female population has increased to a still further extent from 189,632 to 249,158.

THE MONSOON DAMP.

USEFUL HINTS.

The arrival of the monsoon brings with it experiences that are novel and embarrassing to the newcomer in India, and troublesome and costly to all. Everybody has something that will spoil or at least deteriorate in the almost saturated warm air with which we are just now familiar, and all sorts of precautions are taken to resist the effects of moisture which penetrates everything that is not absolutely waterproof.

There is a great deal of misapprehension about the moisture of the air and the means that should be used to combat it. We therefore propose to offer a few definitions that will afford a basis for action to those people who wish to protect their property against it. The moisture is water vapour, which may rise from wet ground, from the surface of the sea or of other water and it may be carried to immense distances by the wind. The air when it has all the moisture it will carry, is said to be saturated, and the amount to produce saturation depends on its temperature. At the freezing point (32 degrees) a thousand cubic feet will carry 0·301bs. of water vapour; at 82 degrees the amount is 1·72 lbs.; and at 122 degrees, 5·84lbs. Monsoon temperatures range about 82 degrees, and during the heaviest rain the saturation is never complete; it rarely exceeds 98 per cent., and much more frequently stands at 80 per cent. or 1·87 lbs, per thousand cubic feet. This proportion of total saturation is known as relative humidity, and it is constantly varying in amount, with the hour of the day, or with the change from rainy to fair weather. All substances that are capable of absorbing moisture follow the changes of the air, but as they do not change so rapidly in temperature as does the air from which they derive much of their heat, they lag behind the atmosphere. This difference of temperature and of saturation which exists between the air and other substances keeps up a continual movement of water vapour between them. The air is either imparting moisture to them or withdrawing it again, and thus walls, timber, clothing and food are continually becoming damper or drier. This may be observed by hanging a piece of clean unsized cotton cloth on a delicate balance where its weight will be observed to vary continually.

An unpleasant accompaniment of tropical rain is the fungoid growths that appear on books, leather work, clothing and unseasoned wood. These growths do not appear under the influences of heat alone, but with heat and moisture combined. They multiply at an extraordinary rate, and are most destructive. It is principally to protect perishable goods against their effects that so many means have been devised. A stout wooden box with a close-fitting lid is by many considered a sufficient protection against damp, but it is only necessary to shut up a sample of salt in it to learn that moisture will penetrate the wood and liquify the salt. Leather boxes and bags are even less resistant. Tin cases for uniforms are scarcely ever really air-tight, as the joint of the lid rarely touches all round. Fungoid growths may be arrested by the introduction of such substances as naphthalene, camphor and benzene, or alcohol vapours. Coal gas will also arrest fungoid growths, but inflammable vapour can only be used with great precaution.

The tightest vessels in ordinary use are glass bottles and tin boxes with a round lid the latter can be made to close very tight against the air if the neck is made slightly tapered and the cap has parallel sides which grip the neck about three-fourths of the way down. The elastic sides of the cap must be close upon the neck at the point of contact without gripping enough of surface to make it stick fast.

It will not suffice to place clothing or other perishable goods in a tight box in order to preserve them from harm. They should first be dried, else the moisture they already contain will suffice to ruin them. If it is not possible to dry them sufficiently before being shut up, an absorbent like quicklime, coarse salt, chloride of calcium or other material must be put in with them, so that the process of drying may be completed. The absorbent may require renewing before the articles are quite dry; and as a rule it must be prevented from coming in contact with them. The top of the box or chamber is the best place for the absorbent because moist air is lighter than dry air. In this way a circulation is established that keeps the air in movement. Common salt and chloride of calcium may be dried by heat and used over again many times. Some articles, like cigars, must not be dried too quickly, else the premature shrinkage of the outer covering will cause it to crack just as damp timber acts on the surface if exposed to the sun.

The drying of merchandise on a commercial scale has given rise to a new industry in the machinery trade. Tea driers, fruit driers, and driers of grain, grass, wool, glue, drugs, minerals and many other things are now made, most of them depending on a current of heated air for their action. There are many industries that might be considerably developed in India, if the science of drying goods were more generally understood.—*Municipal Journal.*

THE TAAL!

"POOR, WEAK, INCAPABLE."

The quoted words above are not mine. They were spoken in 1876 by Sir J. H. de Villiers, then as now His Majesty's Chief Justice for the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, the ripe scholar, the bosom-friend of Presidents and Predikants, the rising hope of the stern, unbending Huguenot-Dutch party. For once in a very long way the "Five and Twenty Years Ago" snippings of my afternoon contemporary borrow something of interest from musty office files, It is like a voice echoing across a generation of strife and sedition and secret conspiracy to "oust the British." "There must be one flag, one nation, and one language from the Zambesi to Cape Point," said or implied the fatuous and fugitive Reitz to Mr. Theo. Schreiner years ago. The ex-President-Secretary knew the then Mr. de Villiers intimately, and must have read his address to the South African Public Library, delivered five years before the first Boer war. Did he or his co-conspirators, Kruger and Steyn, share the Chief Justice's beliefs? Were these opinions on the lingo called the "taal" ever discussed at those semi-official conferences at Pretoria or Bloemfontein which carried more weight with Boer and Africander than tons of despatches from Downing-street or weeks of diplomatic passage-at-arms between Governors and Presidents? In any case it is imperishably on record that 25 years ago the prop and stay of the thinking, moderate, level-headed Africanders in the Colony, denounced the Kitchen Dutch of the Kriges, the Moltenos, the Sauers, the Oosthuizens, and the "Vans" of all ilks, as unfit to live, "poor in the number of its words, weak in its inflections, wanting in accuracy of meaning, incapable of expressing ideas connected with the higher spheres of thought." It is a heavy accusation, but only too well-founded, as every person will testify once his sensitive ear has been tortured by this series of inarticulate, unintelligible, uncouth half-sounds which serve for a language to thousands and thousands of colonists of all shades of colour. There is, of course, the question of patriotism to be considered, and on this point Sir Henry truly said that language is not the test of love of country. He quoted French Canadians, South African Dutchmen, Australian Britons. He might have drawn later and better parallels from the great countries under the North Star. Thousands of Frenchmen and Germans penetrate the commercial centres of Great Britain every year, and their first thought is to master the English language. Why? Because it is the language of commerce the world over. It is also the language in which poets have sung since the days of Chaucer, in which the masters of literature have sent out the golden fruit of their intellectual genius during a long succession of centuries. It is already spoken by a vast majority of the white peoples of the earth, and it is one of those living forces which time only seems to render more vigorous as the ages pass. The language of the British nation is and must be predominant over the globe. Sir Henry de Villiers looked forward to a time, "still far distant," when the inhabitants of the Colony would speak and acknowledge one mother tongue . . . that the language of Great Britain should also be the language of South Africa. Well, time has been added to eternity in good measure since those words fell from his lips. Much happens in twenty-five years of a country's history, but we do not appear, particularly in Cape Colony, to be much nearer the fulfilment of this prophesy. I hope to see it fulfilled to the letter. I also believe that the dawn would now be brightening the Colonial sky had we been free, this twenty years past, of pestilent knaves and sordid schemers who used their countrymen's very ignorance of letters and culture, and the broader atmosphere of literary Britain, as an aid to their own projects.—"South African Review."

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DEATH OF MR. ROBERT BUCHANAN.

POET, NOVELIST, DRAMATIST, JOURNALIST.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Robert Buchanan, the well-known poet, novelist, dramatist, and journalist, which took place on 10th June at Streatham. Buchanan had been alarmingly ill for many months past, and his death was not unexpected. The Press Association reports that he died very peacefully at the residence of his sister-in-law, Miss Harriet Jay, 90, Lewin-road.

REMINISCENCES BY ONE WHO KNEW HIM.

By the death of Robert Buchanan a stormy and turbulent literary career has been closed. Seen through the public spectacles, he cannot be said to have presented a very amiable personality. He was aggressive, combative, sudden of quarrel, and he often seemed unnecessarily bitter of speech. But to his friends "Bob" Buchanan was a very different man—kindly, genial, and even over hospitable in the tranquillity of his own home, and little concerned about his quarrels with the world once the street door had been closed upon them.

It was the harshness of his early struggles in literature that embittered Buchanan's life. A little over forty years ago, when a lad of seventeen, he left his father's office in Glasgow—the office of the old dead-and-gone newspaper, the "Sentinel"—where he made his beginnings in journalism. There, even as a boy, he used to be found lolling back in his father's easy chair with a smoking cap on his head and a long pipe in his mouth, thinking out plots and verses, and devising marvellous letters to literary celebrities in the hope that he might disclose his young genius to advantage in the high places of literature. In one letter to George Henry Lewes he demanded: "Am I, or am I not, a poet?" while in another to Philip Hamerton he made the formal declaration: "I mean, after Tennyson's death, to be Poet-Laureate:" Such ambitions would not long permit "Bob" to remain in the stodgy old office of the "Sentinel"; so off to London he determined to go.

In this determination he was joined by three other youths from Glasgow. One was David Gray, the young poet, whose death was almost as tragic in its way as Chatterton's; Charles Gibbon and William Black, the novelists, were the others. Buchanan and Gray were to go by the same train, but somehow they missed each other, and for days they were kept apart in London. Half-a-crown apiece was all they possessed after paying their fares, and to save his humble capital Gray spent his first night under the stars in Hyde Park—an experience which cost him his life, for he caught a chill which sent him home to die. Buchanan, however, found better shelter than was offered by the Hotel de Belle Etoile, and finally put up in a "dear old ghastly bankrupt garret" at 66, Stamford-street, Waterloo Bridge, for which he paid, when he had the money, seven shillings a week. Thither he bore his poor friend Gray, coughing piteously and thither came such men as Monckton-Milnes, Laurence Oliphant, and Sydney Dobell to see the dying boy-poet.

Nevertheless it was a happy, though hungry, time; and Buchanan once described his splendid isolation, for he made no friends, in his manner: "What did my isolation matter when I had all the gods in Greece for company, to say nothing of the fays and trolls of Scottish Fairyland? Pallas and Aphrodite haunted that old garret; and on Waterloo Bridge, night after night, I saw Silene and all her nymphs; and when my heart sank low, the Fairies of Scotland sang me lullabies! It was a happy time. Sometimes, for a fortnight together, I never, had a dinner—save perhaps, on Sunday, when the good-natured Hebe would bring me covertly a slice from the landlord's joint. My favourite place of refreshment was the Caledonian Coffee House in Covent Garden. Here, for a few coppers, I could feast on coffee and muffins—muffins saturated with butter, and worthy of gods! Then, issuing forth, full fed, glowing, oleaginous, I would light my pipe and wander out into the lighted streets."

Gradually, however, Buchanan made his way into literary journalism. Criticisms for the "Athenæum" brought him half-a-guinea a column, and work for the Literary "Gazette," then edited by John Morley, fetched him about the same fee. Then he came into contact with Dickens, and contributed to "Household Words." "Bob" Buchanan could never talk of Dickens without enthusiasm. Here is his memory of the great novelist: "Two or three times a week, walking, black bag in hand, from Charing Cross Station to the office of "All the Year Round" in Wellington-street, came the good, the only Dickens. From that good Genius the poor straggler from Fairyland got solid help, and sympathy. Few can realise now what Dickens was then to London. His humour filled its literature like broad sunlight; the Gospel of Plum-Pudding warmed every poor devil in Bohemia.

Buchanan's first book was a little volume of verse published in Glasgow; others followed in London, and he was in the fair way to making a name as a poet—a name which, judging from the standard of to-day, it is not extravagant to suppose might have given him the coveted Laureateship—when he suddenly became enamoured of fiction, and rushed into print with "The Shadow of the Sword" in 1870, followed by "A Child of Nature," "God and the Man," and others, wedged in with all sorts of plays—even a Mormon melodrama entitled "St. Abe and His Seven Wives." Some of Buchanan's French adaptations, however, made very good plays, notably "A Man's Shadow," produced by Mr. Beerbohm Tree, which was a version of "Roger La Honte." Notable also were his renderings into dramatic form of Fielding's "Tom Jones" and Richardson's "Clarissa Harlowe." His methods of adaptation were interesting. "I never translate and I never extract," he once told me. "I read the original through twice or perhaps three times, then close the book for ever, and write my play." He, however, also did a good deal of original work, and wrote a number of Adelphi dramas in collaboration with George R. Sims. "A Society Butterfly" was written for Mrs. Langtry.

Robert Buchanan, however, was by no means so conspicuous a figure in literature as he might have been had his talents been better directed. He seemed only to flirt with the muses, so that we have a composite figure of a poet-novelist-dramatist with no outstanding merit in the combination save that of uncommon versatility. He lacked definite aim in his work, and therein lay his failure to achieve the highest success. Then his frank out-spokenness gave him in a large degree the gentle art of making enemies. He hated hero-worship; indeed, he had no love for gods of any kind, so that when Rudyard Kipling and Lord Kitchener became the heroes of their hours, Buchanan must needs attack them—not with a modest rapier like a Christian, but with the sword Excalibur.

In his closing years he became sadly embittered with his stormy fortunes, and railed against the world. "It is a badly stage-managed world," he said to me scarcely more than a year ago, "Oh, it will be all right on the night." I replied quoting from a well-known play. "Not a bit of it," said Buchanan; "it is not rehearsing it needs, but reconstruction."—"Westminster."

THE BOER CAMPAIGN OF LIES.

The Boer emissaries, Andreas De Wet, and Dr. Vallentin, left Budapest on Monday, June 10, for Berlin. They were escorted to the station by a large crowd, which included the members of the Hungarian Boer Committee and several ladies, who presented the departing Boers with bouquets. According to the "Pester Lloyd" De Wet made the following statements at a meeting chiefly composed of working men:—

"Even at the beginning of the war, after the battle of Elands Laagte, the English killed the wounded with their lances, and they took our doctors prisoners in order to deprive us of medical aid. I saw with my own eyes the English burning down hundreds of houses and farms, and driving the shelterless women and children after the retiring Boer commandos. It was Lord Roberts who drove the women and children of Pretoria and Johannesburg into the wilderness; but far worse cruelties were committed by Lord Kitchener, who ordered the captured Boers to be butchered. We do not ask Europe to give us armed assistance; we only beg Europe to protest against the cruelties practised by the English on women and children, and against the inhuman British warfare in general. The war is far from being ended. It is not too late, therefore, for the assistance we claim."

Dr. Vallentin, the German Staff Captain, described how the British destroyed seventy per cent. of the farms, how they used dum-dum bullets, how harmless women and children were exposed to the licence of the British soldier. "The distress in the Transvaal," he said, "is immense, we appeal to the sympathy of free Hungary."

Just before the historic race meeting was instituted the once famous mineral springs of Epsom began to be deserted by the fashionable, for sea-bathing had superseded the practice of "drinking the waters." The spring, said to have been discovered in the reign of James I., attracted hosts of Londoners, for whose accommodation a shed was erected by the lord of the manor. The trade at home and abroad in prepared Epsom salts began in Charles I.'s time. A ball room was built, and Epsom for years was a rival of Bath.

In a few days the Marquis of Pidal, Spanish Ambassador at the Vatican, will quit his post. He has resigned because, being a fervent Catholic, he would not negotiate with the Vatican for the revision of the Spanish Concordat as desired by Senor Sagasta. The Vatican has received during the last few days the most pessimistic reports as to the situation in the interior of Spain. The Pope has sent instructions to the clergy and to Spanish Catholics urging them to maintain with all their power the Alphonsist dynasty.

THE FAULTS OF TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

GERMAN CRITICISM OF ENGLISH SYSTEM.

A long and interesting message from the Berlin correspondent of the "Standard" states that at a recent meeting of the masters of German industrial schools Herr Sombart, a Town Councillor of Magdeburg, made some severely critical remarks on similar institutions in England. He attributed their shortcomings to the adherence of "practical" Englishmen to their unpractical systems of coinage, weights and measures. Herr Sombart, in the course of his address, said: "England owes her commercial and industrial successes to the circumstance that leading merchants and industrials are received at Court, because the leaders of society and the flower of the nation have for generations past belonged to the commercial or industrial classes. The English nation is thus commercial throughout, just as the German nation is military. . . . Since commerce has increased so much, and competition become so great, inherited capacity and the knowledge an individual can acquire in a few years of apprenticeship, no longer suffice for sure and speedy progress. The knowledge of those who have learned the theory and science of commerce at school is necessary to equip the English merchant of the present day for international competition; but, at present, a sufficient number of suitable schools for merchants is wanting in England. In London and Liverpool, it is true, there exist a certain class of commercial high schools; and in these cities and elsewhere there are also a number of intermediate schools of a more or less commercial type. But the method of instruction is often faulty. These institutions are either endowed by the Corporation or by Companies, or are private schools; none being supported by the State. There is no lack of commercial extension schools; but, as attendance is not compulsory, and the English, with their passion for sport, generally prefer the open air to the best school-rooms, they have often to be closed in summer for want of pupils." Herr Sombart points out that engineers in the higher grades study mathematics and natural science at the Universities or elsewhere, drawing and construction at intermediate schools or in special classes, and engineering proper with civil engineers or in factories. As civil engineers, however, are mostly specialists, their pupils naturaly only become specialists. There are, therefore, not many engineers in England who possess an all-round technical knowledge and ability, like the German academically-trained engineers, or who could be employed as constructors in all sorts of machine construction. The great proportion of technicians acquire their knowledge at schools, often with high-sounding names, but scarcely offering more than—if as much as—what is taught in the Prussian "foremen's" schools. The better English schools, however (he concedes), are usually furnished with workshops, in accordance with the admirable English practice of laying great stress upon practical work. It is to these, in connexion with special training and experience, and to their spirit of commercial enterprise, that the English chiefly owe their great successes in industry. Whereas the German endeavours, first, to test and establish everything theoretically, and only then attempts to carry out practically any new idea, the Englishman and the American at once put a new idea, if it promises commercial success, into practice, improving it afterwards if necessary. The German method takes very much longer, but generally saves the cost of experiments, which English and Americans fear less than the irreparable loss of time.—"Westminster."

TRAITORS IN THE KING'S UNIFORM.

A STARTLING STORY.

The "Daily Chronicle" publishes on the authority of "a correspondent," not more particularly described, a remarkable story of treachery on the part of British (auxiliary) officers. Three of these are said to be now in Portland and two at Lewes. They appear, the story runs, to have gone to the front duly accredited to perform the acts of treachery for which they are now undergoing punishment.

It is a well-known fact that given enough money there are always people ready to sell their services. The French and Germans both found that in the war of 1871; we have found it now. In the cases under notice there is not, so far as our correspondent can ascertain, any instance of information being sent to the enemy by the traitors. They were paid either from England direct or *via* Cape Colony to allow certain packages to pass through to the Boers, and these packages were arms and ammunition. The apparently inexhaustible supply of Boer ammunition is thus accounted for. The risk of detection is small, and probably not more than two or three per cent have been laid by the heels till quite recently.

Those caught were very properly sentenced to be shot. Lord Roberts, however, partly on the chance that some of the offenders might have been dupes, partly with a sense that the real offenders in England would go scot free, commuted the sentences to penal servitude for life. The name, of the offenders mostly appeared in "deaths from enteric"; but some of the minor offenders—privates and the like, against whom the evidence was less overwhelming—have been incarcerated for sleeping at their posts, and such like offences." Some of these short-term prisoners, too, have very possibly secured lesser punishments by turning King's evidence, in which case the Government must be in possession of some unpleasant information concerning two or three people in this country.

Since Lord Roberts left Africa no prisoners have been sent home for assisting the enemy. Lord Kitchener has shot any that have been caught under his regime. Such folk, to avoid scandal, are included in "deaths from enteric when not otherwise stated." It is understood, however, that since every one who offers his services is no longer blindly accepted for duty on the lines of communication, a good deal less ammunition now gets through, while the certainty of no mercy from Kitchener also acts as a deterrent.

A short while ago a most violent campaign against Lord Kitchener was started in certain quarters in this country. His nominal crime was increased severity against the enemy, but there is little if any evidence to show that there was at the time any change worth mentioning. Two things, however, did happen. In the first place, it was ordered that every surrender was to be carefully inquired into, in the second various traitors were quietly shot out of hand. This shooting promised very badly for those who, for reasons of their own, desire to see the South African Republics reconstituted, and who believe that that end will be attained if only De Wet, Botha, and the rest can prolong resistance sufficiently.

There have of late been various cryptic utterances about the war entering on a "new phase." The real meaning of the "new phase," is that the commandoes in the field are no longer the main objective. The main issue of the war at the moment is between the British field force on one side trying to keep out ammunition, and various interested persons on the other trying to smuggle it through. The last haul in this direction was made not in South Africa, but in the English Channel. We do not imply that the mass of the pro-Boers in this country are thus deliberately waging war against their own country, but there are certainly a few who are. Hitherto, however they have mostly been too clever to get caught, or else the Government is afraid to probe a sore that might be worse than the Dreyfus case.

There is no evidence that Dr. Leyds, Mr. Kruger, and the rest are directly or indirectly concerned; the instigators are Englishmen who desire to see the independence of the Republics preserved, and who take these means to try and bring about their desire.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 3rd July.

1. Copies of the Annual Report 1900-1901 have been received from the Press and can be obtained on application at Head-quarters.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The Annual Dance of the Corps Cycling Club will be held in the Town Hall on Friday the 12th July. Tickets may be obtained on application to Sergt.-Major Wells at Head-quarters Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

Living in a cottage in a lonely part of Galway, ten miles from Ballinasloe, a young woman named White, found the house on fire. Overcome by the thick smoke, she at first ran out, but pluckily returned and carried out, one after another, her father and brother who were lying unconscious in bed. Scarcely had she tottered outside the door with her brother in her arms when the roof fell in. The men were subsequently restored to consciousness, but the girl was badly burned.

An Englishman's house is his castle. No such title attaches of right to the house of every Scotsman. In the Court of Session, the other day, an English Baronet, Sir Benjamin Brodie, recovered damages from an Oban tailor who had let him "Aros Castle" as a historic mansion house. It turned out to be only an annexe to a farm steading. It was a mere "castle in the air," or rather in the Island of Mull. But the moral is plain. Let not the English or American millionaire, in search of a lordly pleasure house, be beguiled by certain advertisements in the Scottish newspapers; for, as the late Mr. Squeers, of Dotheboys Hall, once observed: "There's no law against a man calling his house a castle, if he likes."

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

A party of young lady assistants from Messrs. White's, Aldershot, were out for a cycle ride, and on descending Windsor-hill, just before reaching Shackleford, near Godalming, one of them, Miss Florence Emma Lewthwaite, aged twenty-two, of Balham, collided with her friend who was riding immediately in front and both fell. Miss Lewthwaite was picked up unconscious, and died a few hours later.

Satisfactory progress has been made with the Bishop Creighton Memorial Fund. The subscriptions already amount to over £3,000, of which some £1,800 is destined for Mr. Thornycroft's statue. It is hoped, says the "British Weekly," that another £600 may be gathered to pay for a large portrait of the late Bishop by Mr. Herkomer for Fulham Palace, as well as for a companion portrait for the National Portrait Gallery.

In view of the discussion as to American and foreign engines which are on order for and already in South Africa, it is interesting to note that all the locomotives on the Natal Government railways are of British make—most of them coming from the works of Dubs and Co., of Glasgow, who are makers of a type of engine specially suited for the steep gradients and sharp curves of the Natal line, and designed by the present locomotive superintendent of the Government railways in the Colony. The Natal railways are being rapidly developed, and £500,000 is down on next year's Estimates for new rolling stock.

An interesting question has been placed on the notice paper by Lord E. Fitzmaurice, who wants information as to a concession by which the Porte has given a German syndicate the right to construct a railway from Konia to the Persian Gulf. Lord Edmond's information is to the effect that the syndicate has asked for a kilometrical guarantee, and that the Porte proposes to raise the present tariff on imports with a view to providing the sum required, whereas an English syndicate offered to construct the line without any guarantee whatever.

A circular letter just issued by the Adjutant-General is a further step in the direction of saving officers what may fairly be regarded as unnecessary expense in the pursuit of their profession. Lord Roberts requests that in all cases in which officers are temporarily attached to units, other than their own, they should be advised by commanding officers to procure only those articles of outfit which are required for the actual performance of duty. The Commander-in-Chief cannot too strongly deprecate any action by which the initial expenses of officers are unnecessarily increased.

At the Tenniel dinner references to the famous cartoonist's artistic work were confined to "Punch" and "Alice in Wonderland," but as is pointed out, Sir John Tenniel is represented among the wall paintings in the Palace of Westminster. It was in 1850 that he executed the fresco St. Cecilia in the Upper Waiting Hall. It was cleaned, but not repainted seven years ago, and although it has suffered some deterioration, it affords evidence, according to Professor Church, of "a considerable measure of successful resistance for half a century on the part of a pure fresco to the hostile influence of the London atmosphere."

In spite of the extraordinary state of things that prevailed at the capital of China when the representatives of the European Powers were fighting for their lives, it is mentioned by the British Consul at Ichang as a typical instance of the apathetic disregard of one half of that unwieldy great country for what may be happening in the other half, that the trade of the Ichang district should be the second largest on record. For the comparatively peaceful state of things which rendered such a trade possible credit is given to the two chief Viceroys in the Yangtse Valley, Liu Kun-yi and Chang Chih-tung, who proved themselves friends in need at a very critical time.

The Guild of Loyal Women, which has undertaken the care of the graves of the brave men who have fought and died during the war, would gladly hear from any who are mourning the loss of relatives who have fallen, and who would like to communicate with the workers in this labour of love. Particulars as to name and regiment, date and place of death, and where possible place of burial, should be sent to the Guild's delegate, Mrs. K. H. R. Stuart, Whyteleafe, Surrey, who will forward the same according to locality to the Guild's representatives in South Africa. The members of the Guild esteem it a privilege to do what they can for those who have so nobly given of their kin for South Africa.

A man who in his own line was quite famous has passed away in the person of Mr. Gerald Van Helden, who for the past nine years has been chief of the Birmingham detectives. Racing men will remember how, at the Wolverhampton Races, he discovered that the alleged two-year-old Glance was really the three-year-old Sphinx, dyed and otherwise disguised. The burglars of the Midland towns have no occasion to love Mr. Van Helden, for a more relentless or a more successful pursuer never lived, and we should not like to say how many convictions he has been responsible for. At one time he was told off to guard the late Mr. Gladstone, but we believe the duty was not very congenial to him.

In the swallow to be placed on the list of vanishing British birds! For some years past a decrease has been observed in the number visiting our shores; and this year naturalists in all parts of the country are reporting that the numbers are smaller than ever. The chief causes of the decrease seem to be the wholesale slaughter of the birds on migration, especially on the Mediterranean littoral; and secondly, the destruction of sparrow hawks and the smaller raptorial birds in England for purposes of game preserving. This destruction has led to a tremendous increase in sparrows, which, besides being a pest to farmers when present in such undue numbers, are constantly at war with the swallows, taking possession of their nests and killing the young by throwing them out.

The late Sir Walter Besant once said this about three favourite books: I take three books by different authors, all of which have that same firm grip, by which I mean that if you begin them you simply have to go on with them. The first of these is Zola's "L'Assommoir." I took it home with me on a Saturday night; I read it before dinner I read it all the evening after dinner; I read it all Sunday; I was unable to stop, or put it down, it had such a very extraordinary grip. The second was "She," which is shorter. I read it in a single night. It was impossible (while the book was in my hand) to take my eyes from a single page. The third was "The Light That Failed." I took that home with me, and began to read it after dinner, say at 8-30. I read it till 10, and tried to go to bed; but at 10.30 I had to start it again, and I read it right through. Sir Walter was always a very generous critic of other writers' efforts in fiction.

Baron Kanda of Tokio, who is a graduate of Amherst University, in Massachusetts, is in England for a short time to find out for the Japanese Government how best to teach Japanese boys English; for every such boy of twelve years old is obliged by law to learn English. Baron Kanda has been strongly advised by many educationists to have the boys taught, first, by phonetic spelling, and then transferred to the ordinary barbaric eye, or memory, English spelling. But before he recommends this plan to his Government he wants more evidence as to the time this transfer from the systematic phonetic spelling to the unsystematic ordinary spelling takes; and he will feel obliged to any teacher who has actually taught children or foreigners phonetically to tell him how long the transfer of their pupils to the ordinary spelling took, and what (if any) difficulties they found in the process. Letters for the next three weeks will find him at Ryarsh, Leigham-avenue, Streatham, S. W.

There have been in all 159 Senior Wranglers since 1747, the number being greater than the number of years because in several cases two or more have been bracketed equal. John's, the home of mathematics, has been responsible for no fewer than fifty-four of these, while Trinity has produced forty-six, the remaining fifty-nine are divided among fourteen other colleges, among which Caius, the college of the Senior Wrangler of this year, heads the list with fourteen. Among those who have attained distinction in after life there have been seven bishops, including Bishop Pretyman Tomline, of Winchester, and Bishop Philpott; six archdeacons, including Archdeacon Paley; six deans and eight judges, including Lord Justices Romer and Stirling; while there are no fewer than thirty professors in the list. The names of Sir John Herschel, Airy, the Astronomer-Royal, Lord Rayleigh, and Mr. Fletcher Moulton are also to be found there.

Several magazine articles have been devoted of late to details of the most wonderful camera in the world. Of course this camera is to be found on American soil, and its claim to be regarded as the most wonderful camera in the world is based upon its enormous size: But (writes a correspondent) I have just seen one part of a camera which will easily wrest away the palm from the American instrument. Not in size, I admit, for this camera is merely of the ordinary quarter-plate dimensions. It is in the material and its consequent cost that this camera is destined to establish a record. For all the metal work of the camera is of solid eighteen carat gold, each particular screw being of that precious metal and stamped with the official hall-mark. This is the first time screws have had that honour conferred upon them. The case for the camera is of pure white morocco, leather, lined with plush, and finished off with massive gold mountings and lock. When the camera is finished a few days hence it will represent a little bill of some £1,500! It is to be hoped that the Sultan of Morocco, for whom it is intended, will produce some pictures commensurate with its costs. But the odds are that a skilful amateur with a guinea camera could give the Sultan a long start and beat him easily.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE report of the Committee on the Organisation of the War Office, writes the "Broad Arrow" ought to satisfy the most determined enemy of that much-abused institution. The question put of old, "Can any good come out of Nazareth?" was boldly met by the invitation, "Come and see." But although it is not recorded whether such invitation was accepted, the sceptic was given to understand from the ready and taunting reply that the mind of Nazareth was quite easy as to the result of any visit which might be paid. In the case of the War Office, the doubting query had for years been often put, and when at last a committee of inspection was invited, it cannot be said that the minds at Pall Mall were equally serene, so the analogy fails in one important respect. The result of the visit is a very unfavourable report of the state of things as seen by the visitors, and consequently there has been much repetition and re-echoing of the phrase, "I told you so" by pressmen and others who have been speaking evil of the War Office in and out of season. The report, it may be allowed, although a drastic one, is a business-like paper, as was to be expected from business-like men. But the irresponsible outside critics who are pretending that they knew of short-comings and denounced them long ago, have yet a good deal to learn before they can lay the flattering unction to their souls that the nation will accept them as intelligent military reformers. It may suit party politics, too, to represent that the short-comings noticed have been brought about by the sins of commission or omission of the present Government. Tempting as it must be to many of the Opposition to drag the South African War into the committee's allegations, the fact has to be recognised that the faults found and commented upon, and for which amendments are suggested, are not of yesterday's growth or of the evil doing of any particular Ministry or men in office.

The New Zealand Government has just issued regulations for the conduct of Government rifle clubs, which shall be sworn in, and shall in most respects, resemble a volunteer reserve. This is part of the extensive programme which Parliament undertook when it passed the Defence Act last year, and is, indeed, almost the first decisive step towards carrying out that progamme. In districts where there are no volunteer corps men who have served for a period in the volunteers are eligible for enrolment in the rifle clubs provided they are over thirty years of age. Where there are no volunteer corps for a distance of five miles, persons over the age of eighteen years are eligible. The Government will supply ·303 rifles at 20 per cent. below cost price, and will also make an annual grant of one hundred rounds of ammunition to each efficient man. Free railway passes will be granted to members to attend shooting matches, and an annual vote of £200 will be made for each district for shooting prizes. So far the regulations have not been accepted very favourably, the other provisions placing the members of clubs in very much the same position as that occupied by volunteers pure and simple, while the conditions upon which arms are to be supplied are not exactly encouraging.

No event which has occurred during the past few years has more clearly illustrated the want of harmony and co-operation between the heads of the naval and military departments of the State than the proposal made by Mr. Brodrick that certain of the coaling stations should be handed over to the Admiralty. The apparently precipitous action of the Secretary for War may, however, prove of real advantage to the Empire, for it has had the effect of lifting an important question out of the arena of theoretical discussion, and placing it in a position where its solution may be seen to involve, not merely the interests of parties and of departments, but the wider issues of Imperial safety. For our part we have never been able to see how it is that the defence of the places maintained exclusively for the benefit of the navy and only attackable by sea can be otherwise than a purely naval question. The assertion of sea-power necessary for our safety at home will give to those ports in various quarters of the world the freedom of communication upon which they rely for their existence.—This is the view of the "United Service Gazette."

It is stated by the "Pester Lloyd" that the Austria-Hungarian naval budget will show but a slight increase on that of last year, being kept within the narrowest limits permissible, while providing for the execution or preparation of essential measures. The regulation of the Danube, which has rendered the lower reaches of the river accessible to foreign men-of-war, has exposed the Hungarian frontier to a far greater extent than was previously the case. This necessitates corresponding precaution on the part of the Dual Monarchy, which would primarily consist of an increase in the Danube flotilla. It is believed that the Naval Department will be certain to meet the views of competent circles in Hungary by proposing such an addition particularly as all experts agree that the present flotilla is no longer equal to the new tasks imposed upon it. It is also probable that the budget will include a grant for the construction of a new floating dock and one for additional expenditure incidental upon a projected addition to the crews of the various vessels.

According to a statement made by Rear-Admiral Aschenborn at a meeting of the Nautical Association at Kiel, the recent grounding of the German battleship "Kaiser Friedrich III," was due to the fact that the buoy which marks the Adlergrund in winter had shifted, and that consequently the lightship, which immediately before the accident had been towed out for the summer season, was anchored in a wrong position. The authorities who were responsible for anchoring the lightship were aware that they could not be sure that they had placed the vessel where it ought to be. They therefore at once telegraphed to all Baltic ports warning vessels which intended to pass the Adlergrund that they must not trust to the guidance of the lightship until its position had been verified. Unfortunately, the "Kaiser Friedrich III. had sailed from Stettin shortly before the message arrived. This appears to be a case in which the employment of wireless telegraphy might have averted a serious accident.

The "Army and Navy Journal" states that the United States "Naval Board on Policy" has recently held an important session in which some most interesting problems were discussed. The Chinese situation received especial attention, and the general naval prospect was carefully gone over with a view to possible, though not probable, contingencies in the future. The value of Pago-Pago as a naval base for the whole South Pacific was discussed at considerable length, but without coming to a definite conclusion in the matter. The necessity for a definite programme in connection with Hawaii and Pearl Harbour, Subig Bay, and the Philippines called for an exchange of views, and the opinion was expressed that if the United States aspire to become a real world power in its naval establishment strong efforts should be made in the direction of improving the great natural advantages of Pearl Harbour and Subig Bay. The latter, as appears above, is to be done. The exertions of the Bureau of Equipment in acquiring coaling station privileges in various part of the world were favourably commented on. One of the questions before the Board was the matter of a properly proportioned armament for the new ships. The opinion was practically unanimous that the day of heavy guns, to the detriment of high power secondary ordnance has passed, and the 12in. gun takes the place of the 13in. The Policy Board was practically agreed as to the increasing value of the Naval War College at Newport, and the work sent out by that institution during the year just closed received much favourable comment. It would appear that after all the question of the superposed turret and the sheathing of ships has not been definitely settled.

The decreased tension in the Far East is causing the United States Navy Department to reduce the number of vessels on the station. They number at the present time more than fifty of all classes, and twenty of them have been lying unemployed in Manila harbour. The Petrel has already been ordered home, and the Oregon is homeward bound. There are now three flag officers on the station, but it is probable that Rear-Admiral Kempff will remain as Commander-in-Chief. The changes to be effected will probably make it possible to re-establish a naval station in European waters, and it is believed that Rear-Admiral Rodgers may assume command in the Mediterranean, while Rear-Admiral Remey returns to the United States. Repairs are necessary in the ships of the North Atlantic Squadron, which will probably cause a delay in the date of the naval manœuvres at Newport. The Kearsarge requires to have one of her turrets overhauled, an incident which is likely to throw some light upon the advantage or otherwise of the superposed system as applied to battleships.

It is stated that there was lately a criminal attempt to damage the machinery of the battleship Iena at Brest, when she was under trial, but the circumstances have not been disclosed. Ever since the trials began there appears to have been incidents of insubordination on board, and slight accidents to machinery, and differences of opinion between executive and engineer officers, with a recurring necessity to dock the ship, have indicated that all was not well on board. On the last occasion it was found that the machinery was being heated and damaged through ashes having been introduced into the working parts. The "Echo de Paris" states that there was stupefaction on board, and that Admiral de Courthille transmitted a report on the subject to the Ministry of Marine. The damage is attributed to anarchists. These episodes appear to have taken place about a month ago, and we have not heard any later particulars concerning them.

BARON DE CHEDEUVRE, who is described as Count Leontieff's lieutenant, in Abyssinia, sailed from Marseilles on board one of the Messageries Maritimes mail-boats, together with some French engineers, who, it is said, are to be employed in working the gold mines of the Equatorial Province.

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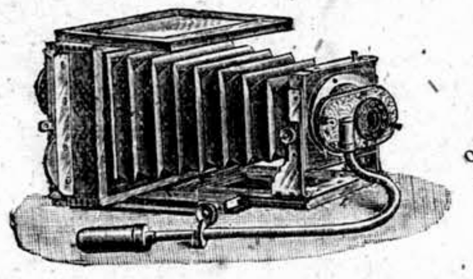

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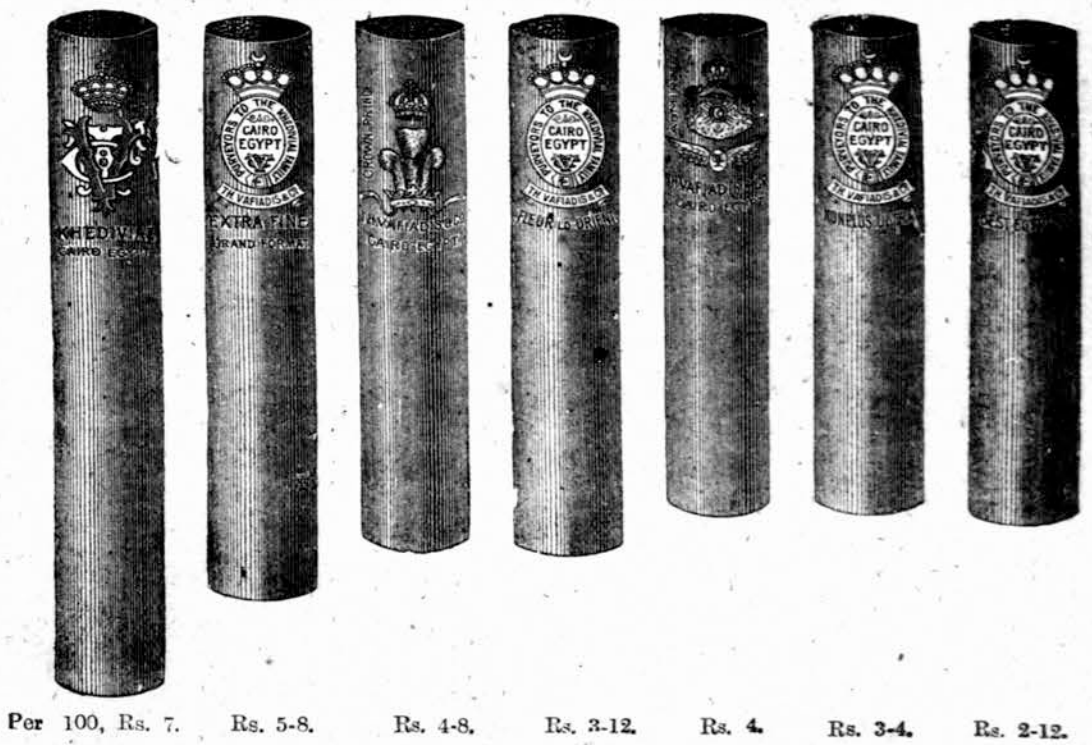

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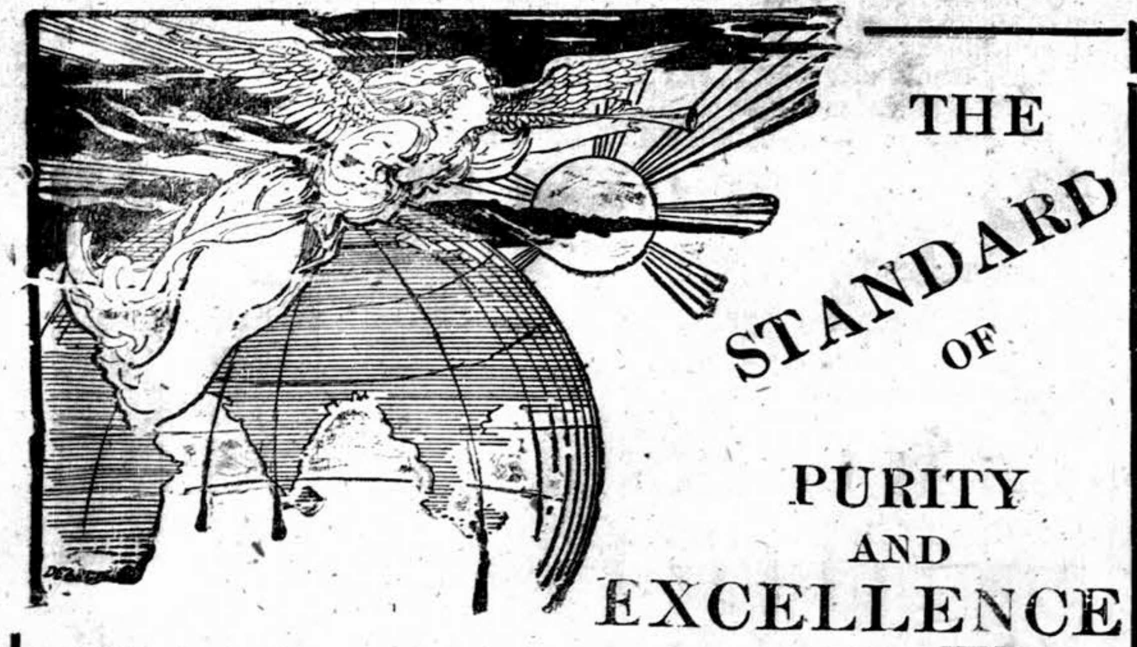

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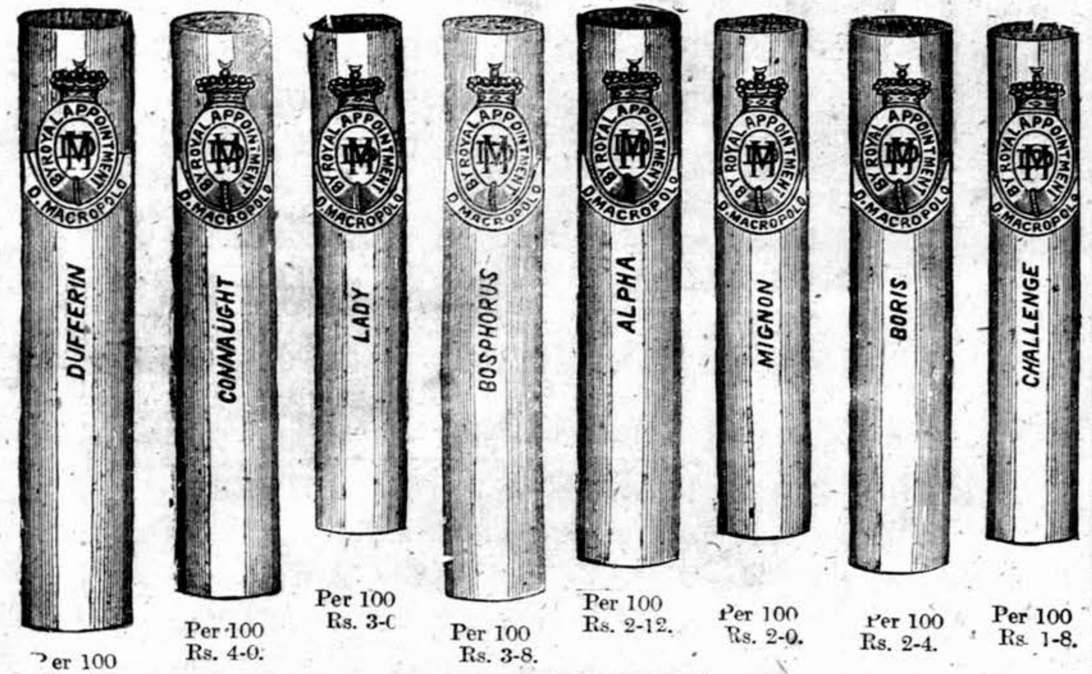

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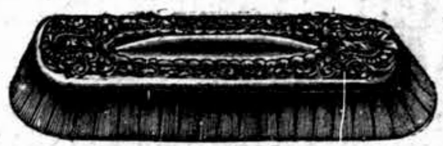
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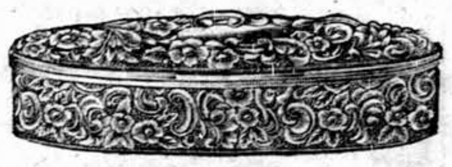
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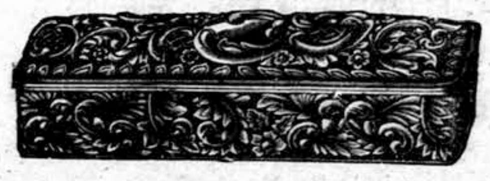
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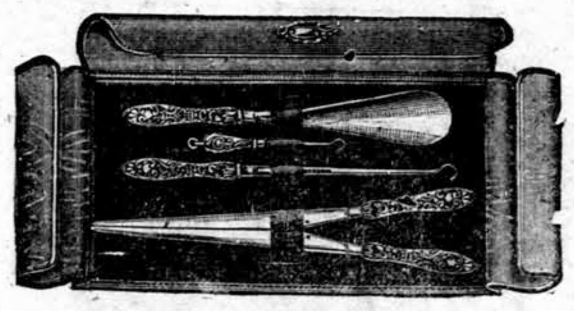
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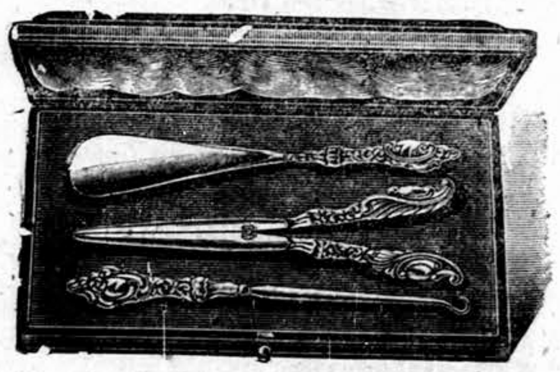
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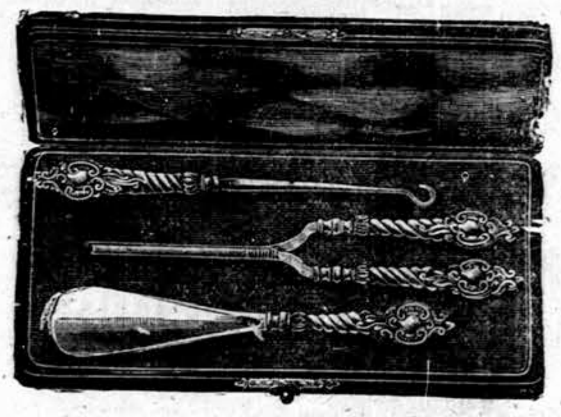
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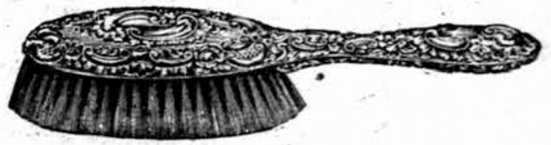
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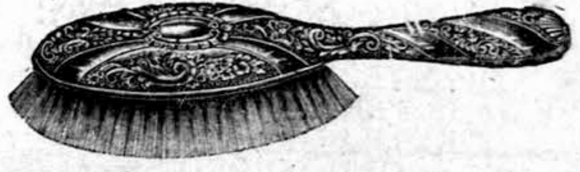
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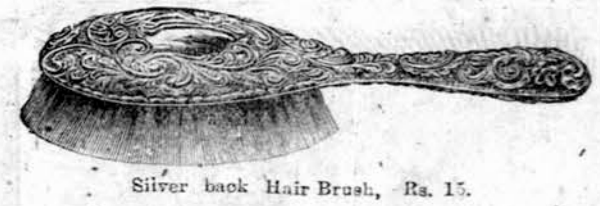
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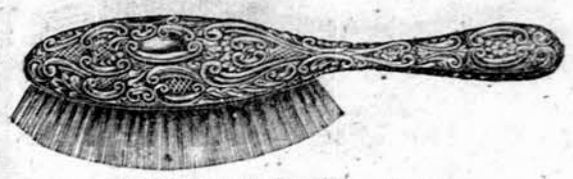
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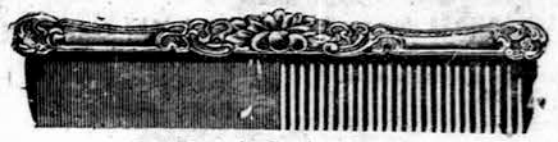
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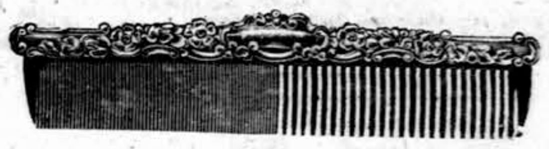
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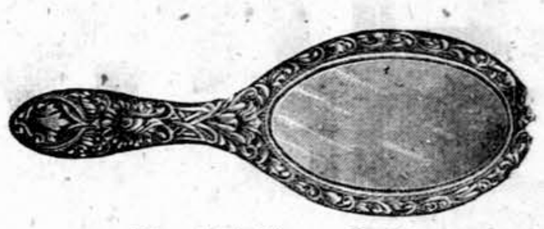
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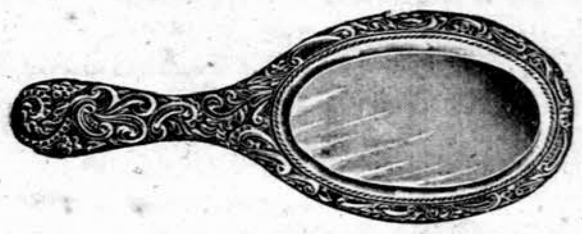
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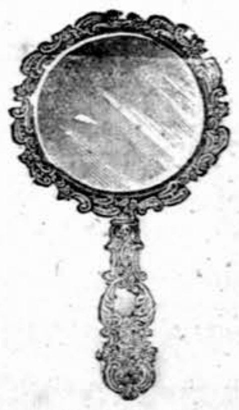
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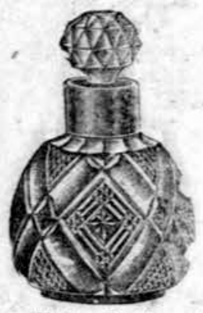
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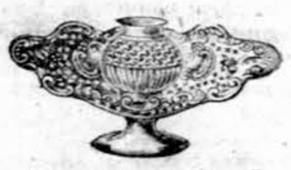
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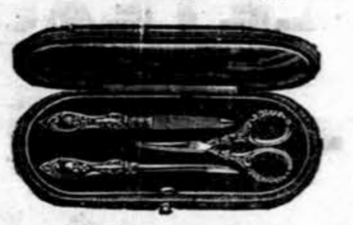
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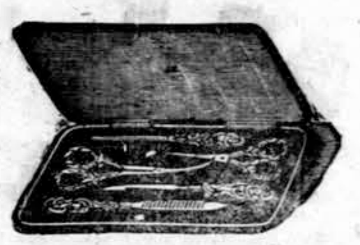
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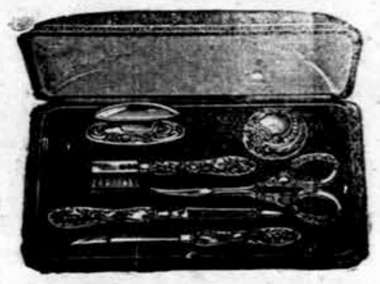
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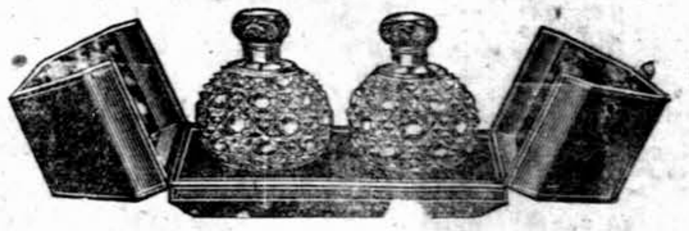
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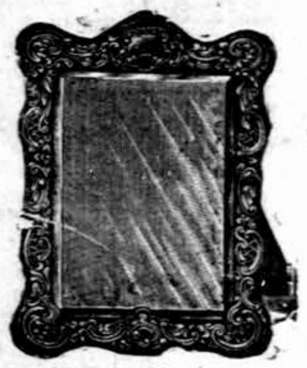
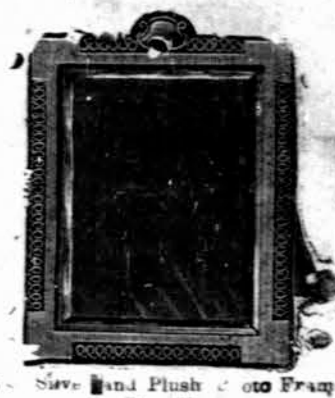

Silver and Plush Photo Frame Rs. 25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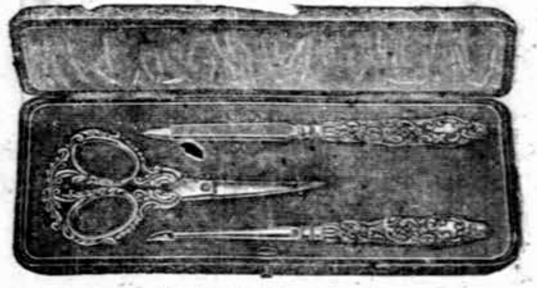
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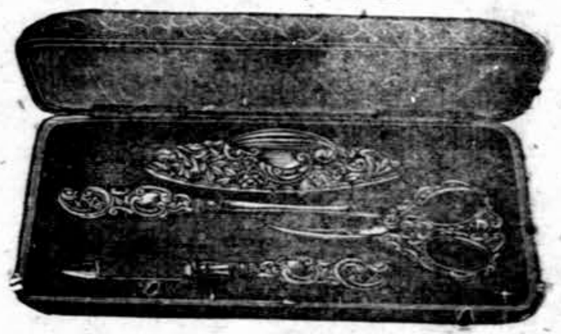
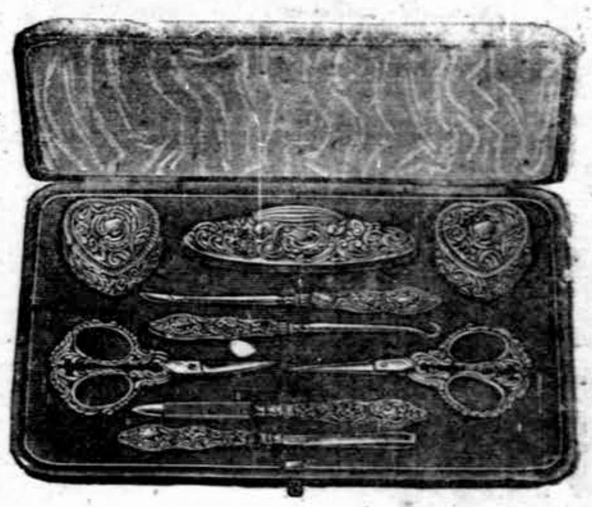

Manicure Set, Rs. 33.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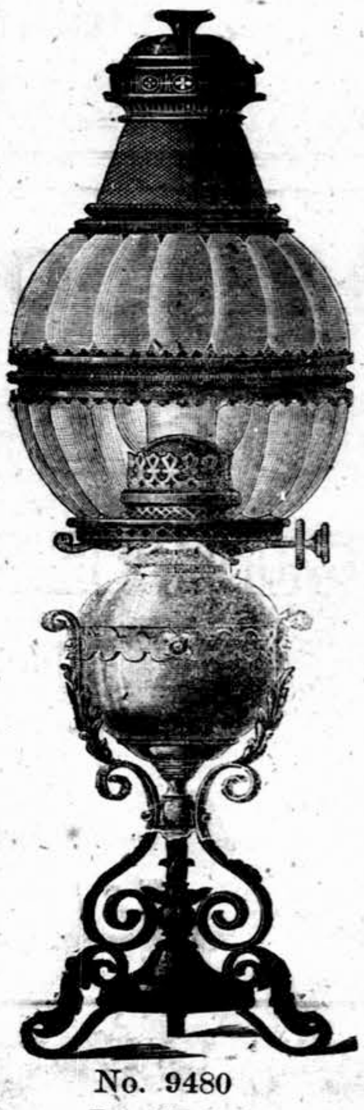

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